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EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER - - EDITOR

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JUDGE BORDWELL'S EPOCHAL RULING

HAVING in mind the state of arrant subjection to trades unionism, prevalent in commercial circles in San Francisco, acting as a constant warning to other cities of the coast likely to be similarly affected, the average citizen, not affiliated with labor unions, must view with complacency the sweeping order issued last Monday by Judge Bordwell, presiding over the superior court of this county. In effect, it enjoins against the interference of strikers, pickets or any agencies of labor unions with non-union workmen or with any person or persons engaged in the transaction of legitimate business, under severe penalty for the disobedience of the order.

Use of the injunction has been bitterly criticized in the past, but ever since President Cleveland's employment of this legal procedure, it has been regarded in many quarters as justifiable under certain conditions. That a critical juncture in the clash between employers and employed has arrived in Los Angeles admits of no argument. Without seeking to disparage the contentions of the strikers in the least, there is another phase of the situation to consider that calls for serious contemplation. We refer to the menace to the industrial freedom of this city in the event that the employers were forced into acceptance of terms dictated by labor in this emergency. Such a yielding, while perhaps of temporary benefit to the striking workmen, certainly soothing to their personal vanity, would, in the end, have resulted disastrously to their welfare. Eventually, it would have meant for them complete subservience to tyrannical leaders, often without scruple as to means, which would have killed all initiative on their part and made of individuals simply human automatons.

As to the employers an equally undesirable state of affairs would have followed their capitulation.

With it would have gone their peace of mind, their right to conduct their own business; a reversal of form that would have been worse than the feudalism of the Middle Ages. San Francisco's abject surrender in this respect is not to be lightly regarded; that condition should be avoided as one carefully shuns contagious diseases—self-preservation demands it.

We have no prejudices against union labor, per se; to the contrary, we believe in this banding for the good of the majority, but we hold that every man has the right to earn an honest living whenever and wherever the opportunity offers and intimidation of such by means of picket-baiting and threats of personal violence is not to be tolerated in a country that boasts of being the land of the free. Unions are lawful organizations to the extent they observe the law; their right to act as a unit in making demands upon employers of labor is not to be disputed. But the other side has rights as well, which are equally worthy of respect. It is these rights which Judge Bordwell's injunction seeks to protect, and if the law is enforced by the police there can be no question as to the result. Temporarily, it spells the defeat of the strikers' cause. Really, it means their enfranchisement, their escape from a system of slavery that would immeasurably offset the slight advantage to be gained in the present controversy.

LOGIC OF RATE REGULATION

FOUR years ago, when the public utility companies of this city virtually retired from local politics, content that a square deal would be given them, the public heaved a sigh of relief and felicitated itself on the changed conditions. It was a consummation long devoutly wished for. Signs now point to a recrudescence of the former undesirable state of affairs, due to the baiting of the quasi-public companies by means of heavy franchise taxation, corporation property taxes and the more recent rate regulation. It is the latter that has called forth the bitterest protests, and, so far as laymen can judge, there is reason in the vehement dissent from the city council's ipse dixit in regard to rate reductions.

To deplete the income of the lighting companies 22½ per cent this year, simply because the charter gives the council the arbitrary power so to do, argues that next year it may make still another cut of even greater proportions, should it see fit. This is what eastern bond buyers are now pointing out to their clients in this territory, whose application for additional funds to continue their policy of expansion is met by peremptory refusal, on the ground that the earning capacity upon which the original bond contract was made no longer is in force. This has put a peremptory ending to all extension work and, in fact, to betterments and improvements of any nature whatsoever, since the bond money received has been devoted wholly to this one purpose. The earnings of the corporation must be set aside for interest charges, sinking fund, maintenance and other fixed expenses, together with the 6½ per cent paid to shareholders—by no means an extravagant dividend.

With no new money coming into this field, all work not absolutely imperative comes to a standstill. For this the council's action in making the arbitrary cut must be held responsible. We do not believe that body meant to be other than fair in reducing the rate, but we doubt if the council had fully investigated the matter; the public utilities board frankly admitted its dereliction in this respect. Considering that Los Angeles is spread over a large area, and that to reach outlying consumers of electricity, heavy expense is entailed, which the present income does not wholly justify, the 9-cent rate charged, as compared with older-settled, more compact communities, is by no means unreasonable. In a list of fifty-seven

American cities, the average rate schedule is 11.4 cents, or almost 25 per cent higher than the local rate in effect. Yet the council insists on a still further reduction of 22½ per cent, which, as we have shown, means the withdrawal of all bond money from this field and the enforced discontinuance of all extension work.

Because of a controversy in Pasadena between the municipality and the Edison corporation, in which the latter has reduced its rates far below those in effect in this city, the argument is made that it can be as readily done in Los Angeles. This is not logical. We saw last winter a rate war between rival steamers engaged in the coast passenger traffic, whereby passage to San Francisco was cut to one dollar, including meals and berth. Does any sane person contend that the carrying company earned dividends for its stockholders on that basis? Such an affirmation would be ridiculous, and it is equally so in the Pasadena case cited. It is unfortunate for the lighting companies that such a comparison could be made in this crisis, through which they are now passing, but it is none the less unfair to try to convince the public that the Pasadena rate war gives an index to what the companies could afford to do generally, and still pay dividends.

If the people would stop all extension work in this city, would keep out all foreign capital, would block growth in every direction, then it should support the council in its arbitrary regulation of the public utility rates. If it is convinced that the present charges are fair—and the higher rates in nearly three score cities indicate this—then the pending referendum should give the protesting companies the benefit of the doubt, if such exists. Individually, it will mean only a slight difference in cost to the consumer, but by indorsing the council's action it spells disaster to the vested interests and blocks progress in every direction. Such a course would be "pound wise and penny foolish" with a vengeance.

FURNISHING FORAGE TO THE ENEMY

SURELY, the action of the Republican state central committee, in session at San Francisco, Monday, in tabling the resolution introduced by Committeeman Chester Rowell of Fresno, denouncing the activities of the Southern Pacific political bureau and calling upon candidates to declare an unequivocal opposition to railroad influences, was a tactless procedure. Better by far to have opened the subject to debate, invited the mover of the resolution to address the meeting and by a frank consideration of the subject disarmed all critics. By declaring the resolution out of order, thus shutting off all debate, Chairman Teller committed a monumental blunder.

What possible harm could accrue to the party in the state had Mr. Rowell's resolution been adopted? If it is a true indictment all the more reason why the Republican organization should hasten to repudiate such pernicious activities; if there is no such insidious influence at work, as is charged, then a more opportune moment to get at the facts in the case could hardly have been selected. To ignore the matter on the pretense that it was not germane to the meeting savored of cowardice as well as being a strategical mistake. It is like furnishing forage to the enemy in time of war.

Stanton has not failed to recognize this menace to our political institutions, and in his declaration of principles he has boldly stated that if elected he will strive earnestly to minimize this unwelcome interference by quasi-public corporations in state politics. His platform is every whit as strong as Johnson's in this respect and deserves to be accepted in as good faith. To this extent Stanton proves himself to be bigger and broader in his outlook than the Republican central committee, which has so stupidly given comfort to the oppo-

sition. It was to be expected that the Payne-Aldrich fake revision law would be indorsed and the Taft administration commended. Also, of course, the insurgency movement was given a rap. Governor Gillett's administration deserves the hearty indorsement vouchsafed.

It is a curious inconsistency that urges the desirability of all reforms emanating from within the party, yet when protests from the inside are directed against existing evils the protestants are dubbed insurgents and their attitude severely criticized. This provokes the question, When does a Republican cease to be "regular?" Apparently, it is when he refuses to accept the party dictates as binding upon him and elects to express his individual opinion, which may clash with the ipse dixit of the self-constituted leaders. Having "deplored" and "denounced" the insurgents, who, it will develop later, are the Republican majority, the query naturally presents itself: How is the party to purge itself of faults from "within" if those who do the protesting are to be denounced? What egregious folly is constantly being committed in the name of party regularity!

SWAPPING FOR A "GOLD BRICK"

SAN DIEGO is likely to score in regard to the Panama canal exposition, after all. With New Orleans and San Francisco both in the way of being "authorized" to hold "world's fairs," after each has guaranteed that it has raised a fund of \$7,500,000, and with no federal aid forthcoming, a fiasco is inevitable. Not that the funds may not be forthcoming in the form of "pledges," but with a divided attraction there can be no hope of dividends to the stockholders in either city and with the approach of "settlement day" in the call for subscriptions, a dreary outlook for returns is sure to result in many failures to respond.

If, as is broadly hinted, the recent action of the governor in forbidding the prize fight was in conformance with the suggestion of Congressman Bennet of New York, whose flat ultimatum was "either Panama canal fair or prize fight must go," then it would seem that a "gold brick," in sporting parlance, is all that has been achieved. It is certain that San Francisco has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars, which prospective fight attendants would have spent, and in addition has apparently gained the opportunity to share with New Orleans the doubtful and expensive honor of holding a world's fair in 1915. In the event of a Democratic house next year, we look to see New Orleans capture the prize, since it is not likely that the present congress will make a decision. In that event San Francisco will have acquired what the "pugs" term the "double cross."

But even if the northern metropolis is empowered to go ahead and share the glory with New Orleans, plus the cost, it is a prospect the average sober-minded municipality would shrink from. Even with an exclusive attraction a world's fair is the costliest kind of privilege, entailing on the host much more worry and misspent energy than the best-patronized exposition in the country could recompense. Chicago was helped temporarily, because the ready money in circulation tided her over the panic of 1893-94, but she suffered later. St. Louis, Buffalo, Omaha and Seattle found the actual fair to be as Dead Sea fruit, in nowise compensating for the energy expended, to say nothing of the financial loss. With two fairs in full blast—three, counting San Diego—San Francisco could not possibly get anything like an adequate return on her investment.

So, we say, even if she is sanctioned to share with New Orleans her fair, the ultimate gain to San Francisco will be extremely problematical. In the event of a political overturn next November she may lose out entirely. Considering that her merchants are said to have secretly connived with the labor agitators to invade this field and disrupt our local labor status, it is hard to extend sympathy to the northern metropolis in her "gold brick" purchasing. There are those who are inclined to rejoice at the prospective fiasco of her hopes, but we would not go so far as that.

In swapping the tangible prize fight for an illusory fair, our northern neighbors seem to have made a faux pas. Nobody believes the prize fight was stopped on account of the moral issue in-

volved. That has not changed since the inception of the project. The belated interdiction has simply caught the promoters at a time when the preliminary expenses are heaviest. It should have come weeks ago, if at all, to have rung true.

PROBLEMS A PLENTY FOR ROOSEVELT

WHETHER it is as private citizen or as political advisor to the nation that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the returned traveler, is to be regarded, there is no question that he is regarded, and highly so, by the masses. His welcome home in New York, Saturday, after an absence of fifteen months, left no doubt in anybody's mind of the extraordinary hold this man has on the people. His many-sidedness is astonishing; he is even more popular in the west than on his native heath—New York—and as rancher, soldier, sailor—he served as assistant secretary of the navy, it will be recalled—and statesman, he has left a never-to-be-forgotten impress.

That he will not be content to remain inactive in politics is portended by a paragraph in his New York speech. Replying to Mayor Gaynor's address of welcome, after declaring his satisfaction in being home again, he said:

I am ready and eager to do my part so far as I am able in helping to solve problems which must be solved if we of this, the greatest democratic republic on which the sun has ever shone, are to see its destinies rise to the high level of our hopes and its opportunities. This is the duty of every citizen, but it is peculiarly my duty; for any man who has ever been honored by being made president of the United States is thereby forever after rendered the debtor of the American people, and is bound throughout his life to remember this as his prime obligation and in private life as much as in public life, so to carry himself that the American people may never have cause to feel regret that once they placed him at their head.

This may not be "talking politics," but there is no mistaking its purport. Colonel Roosevelt means that he will feel it incumbent upon himself to take a hand in any crisis that may arise to disturb the country; that he does not propose to remain dumb when topics of vital moment to the people are up for discussion; that he will, in short, be found contributing to the uplift of the masses or, at least, to their enlightenment from his point of view whenever the spirit moves him so to do. As the colonel never was long on tariff ideas, let us hope he will not interject his indorsement of his "Dear Willie's" "best ever" pronouncement on the tariff question, to add to the painfulness of the situation. As "idol" stock, quotations would suffer a sharp slump in case he conceived it to be his duty to get behind the administration in this regard, despite his present popularity.

There are those who think that within five years Colonel Roosevelt may become dictator of the United States, to avoid a state of anarchy. We are not so pessimistic. We believe the demands of the people for a lower cost of living will be settled amicably long before that time, and by the only sane method—a reduction in the tariff schedules so marked that the special interests will cease to enjoy privileges not vouchsafed to all and by a reassertion of the aristocracy of intellect in precedence of mere wealth. Anarchy will never come if justice and merit are recognized. If Colonel Roosevelt would see this country enjoy its high destiny to the full, he should at once give his versatile mind to a study of the un-American principle that the masses shall be unjustly taxed for the benefit of the privileged few. It was upon that rock the French monarchy split, and it may split a powerful republic unless forceful minds like that of Roosevelt seek to avert the impending disaster.

MARGARET RETURNS TO HER MOUTON

IT IS NOT so long ago—only a few months—that the public was regaled with touching reflections purporting to emanate from Margaret Illington, who, married to Daniel Frohman, yearned to cast off her matrimonial shackles, retire from the stage and in placid, domestic life, fulfill the true mission of woman by rearing a progeny that should rise up to call her blessed, a perfectly proper father for her little brood of course entering into her calculations.

Before the obliging Reno courts had issued the clearance papers that disunited her from the New

York theatrical man, Margaret was found gushing over her prospective future relations, and in soulful, but rather indelicate fashion, she told of the great domestic bliss that was awaiting her. No garish lights, no horrid publicity! Just a nice, quiet little home, a good man's tender love, his ever-protecting care and the joys of motherhood that were to follow. She spared us no details; nothing usually held sacred was withheld by this confiding young woman whose daily bulletins while in Reno, awaiting her freedom from Frohman, were a feature of the matutinal meal, the morning papers rarely failing to expose Margaret's pre-maternity psychological views.

To the relief of all those who had been thrilled by her daily lucubrations, the reformed actress finally was given her decree, a new marriage—of the much-touted domestic type—contracted, and to the neighborhood of Tacoma Margaret retired with her blissful Edward Bowes. But, alas, for our expectations, instead of the tiny, wailing cry that our ears were strained to catch, comes the startling announcement that the stage again is to receive Margaret, who seems to have left her Bowes—only one of him—behind, since she is now heard of in New York, where she is planning to make her appearance next season as a star in a play adapted from the French. As no mention of Edward is made, it is feared he does not enter into her calculations, and our poignant curiosity concerning those happy, happy fireside experiences, previously outlined, appears doomed to be unslaked.

From dreams of domestic bliss with the four or five—or was it eight or nine?—little strings to the Bowes, attached to the motherly apron, to starring in a naughty, French play is surely a marked transition. But there is no accounting for the artistic temperament, and if Margaret has tired of Tacoma and her domestic affinity, far be it from us to carp. That she may not repent this sudden change—shall we say, of mind?—is to be profoundly hoped. Judging from the advance notices of her prospective itinerary, the admonition recently reiterated at the Paris Sorbonne by Colonel Roosevelt has made not the slightest impression on Margaret Illington-Frohman-Bowes. Perhaps she was only fooling, after all!

HOW LONDON VIEWS ROOSEVELT

FROM the London Telegraph of June 10, just at hand, is gathered an interesting view-point of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose recent memorable visit to Albion's shore and elsewhere abroad has made him the most discussed personality in the world. In its editorial "leader" of that date, the Telegraph declares that, so far as his relations with Great Britain are concerned, Mr. Roosevelt has convinced everyone who has come in contact with him of the sincerity of his friendship, adding, "and he has certainly had every possible evidence of ours." "No one before him," it is asserted, "not belonging to our own empire, has ever been so fully admitted, as it were, to all the freedom of our own institutions. . . . He has made good his claim [?] to be considered not only an extraordinary being, but a great man." The leader continues:

He has been vigorous, humorous, hortatory, and laudatory by turns. He has been keen about everything—from the personalities of our society, and the broad aspects of our national life, to the pictures upon our walls, the historic old houses in the heart of our counties, and the notes of our song-birds. We have given him the best time we were able, in spite of the unexpected difficulties during the period of national mourning. He, like a guest worth entertaining, has enjoyed, with the usual splendid zest that he brings into all the business and pleasure of life, every hour of our welcome; and he knows very well that outside his own country he can never receive a heartier. We, for our part, lose his presence with unfeigned regret. He has not only amused all of us, and caused a passing irritation among a few. He has stimulated this country, always ready to respond to the exhilarating driving-power of a born leader of men, to an extent that will make his visit, we believe, of permanent value. He has preached sound doctrine with uncompromising force, and when the sentimentalists accuse him of talking platitudes, they might as well say that it is a highly platitudinous process to repeat the decalogue.

Continuing in this highly appreciative strain, the Telegraph finds Colonel Roosevelt, above all, "a dominating and executive personality." But

while he must use words in order to influence democracy, it is sapiently added that it is a mistake to treat his speeches as the utterances of a literary critic. His sentences, it is declared, are meant for emphasis, not so much to enlighten as to arouse. Then follows this remarkable estimate:

Mr. Roosevelt exerts a dynamic influence upon the conduct of men. He makes them feel inclined, as his own fellow-citizens might say, to get up and do things. He beats his ideas fairly into the minds of his hearers, and that is why the rugged force of speeches having almost invariably a rugged and practical purpose is a far stronger thing than smoothness of form. As we have said of him before, it would be as sensible to accuse Niagara of being too violent a phenomenon of nature as to criticize Mr. Roosevelt on merely literary principles. He is a man of words only by accident, but by destiny, and almost by profession, he is, and is bound to remain, an initiator, a moulder of opinion, an inspirer of fresh energies, a man of government, and, in short, a leader. This is, in reality, what makes him the most trenchant, stirring, masterful political figure that has appeared upon either side of the Atlantic since Mr. Chamberlain wielded ascendancy in Democratic politics.

Reverting to the much criticized Guildhall speech which has caused Brother Hearst so painful a quarter of an hour, the Telegraph frankly admits that he spoke the truth about Egypt as no Englishman could have spoken it without being accused of mere party spirit and being assailed by factional abuse. "We cannot measure him," it is said, "by petty standards. From a little man that speech would have been intolerable and useless. But Mr. Roosevelt is of stature enough to carry it off. He is big enough to make his own rules. He talked to us as a friend; and, being the man he is, his speech about Egypt will be remembered in the long-run as the strongest and the best thing he did while among us."

This point of view is commended to the consideration of Mr. Hearst. It is the utterance of one of the most powerful and influential of the British newspapers, and may be accepted as a reflection of representative English opinion in the concrete. The editorial concludes by stating that Mr. Roosevelt's visit has been, in a way, a liberal education in the meaning of energy and courage in modern politics and, it is significantly added, "his pleasure in the welcome we have been able to extend him cannot be greater than our satisfaction that we have been able to show him the depth and strength of our friendship for him and for the United States." Truly, a mighty fine tribute for a London journal of such prominence to pay to a private citizen of the United States.

FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

Governor Gillett continues to monopolize conversation. His anti-prize fight campaign and his motives have been threshed by almost every tongue in San Francisco. Every motive has been suggested except the true one. The truth is that the governor realized that the law was about to be flagrantly defied in a manner that would revert to the lasting disgrace of California, and he determined to prevent it. The only rational criticism that has been leveled at the governor is that he delayed his action so long, and that his silence had been taken as acquiescence. Technically, Governor Gillett may be wrong; technically, District Attorney Fickert may have been right. It may be impossible to establish legal proof that a prize fight is a prize fight until the event has actually taken place, but virtually there was never any question in any sane mind that the engagement between Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Johnson was to be a prize fight. There was never any doubt about the prize, and to admit that it was not to be a fight was to pre-announce that it was to be a fake.

* * *

But if Governor Gillett had determined to prevent the fight taking place in California, why could he not have rendered his decision two months ago, when District Attorney Fickert had announced that there would be no interference on the part of the city and county of San Francisco? That delay is said to have cost the promoters at least \$50,000, and to have caused financial injury to many innocent people. On the other hand, the governor had not returned from his visit in the east ten days before he made his decision. He should at least be given credit for the courage of his convictions. He must have realized that his action for the time being would make him the most unpopular person in Cali-

fornia. But if he has succeeded in killing "the game" in this state, once and for all, he will have rendered this and future generations an inestimable service. The amount of public attention that Messrs. Jeffries and Johnson have commanded has been utterly degrading. For the last six months they have been held up to impressionable youth as the most conspicuous figures in the community and as ideals of manhood.

* * *

Of course, the picayune critics looked for some political motive in the governor's decision. They discovered that it was to help Alden Anderson's campaign for the governorship. How it was to help Anderson they did not explain. The wise ones are now saying that the fact that Governor Gillett is behind Anderson's candidacy will cost him 10,000 votes in San Francisco alone and that Curry will be the principal gainer.

* * *

Governor Gillett has also been bitterly criticized for ordering the state militia into San Francisco last Saturday to make certain that the Langford-Kaufman fight should not take place. But if he had not done so, does anyone believe that the fight would have been prevented? The attorney general's petition for an injunction to stop the fight had been denied. There was every indication that the city administration was bitterly opposed to the governor's order. The police were only instructed to prevent the fight after the governor had summoned the militia. Gillett, having made up his mind, was wise enough to see that his entire campaign would be undermined if Langford and Kaufman were allowed to meet last Saturday and he realized that only the extreme move of calling in the militia would bring the city administration to its senses and compel the police to act.

* * *

If anyone expected the meeting of the Republican state central committee here last Monday to shed any light on the contest for governor he was doomed to disappointment. There had been rumors that a step was to be taken to read Hiram Johnson out of the Republican party, but if any such action was contemplated it was wisely withdrawn. Mr. Johnson is making quite sufficient demonstration in every speech that he does not belong to the Republicans and has no sympathy with the Taft administration, without giving him the benefit of such advertisement as a denunciatory resolution from the state central committee would have carried. The most unfortunate result of the meeting was the refusal to entertain Chester Rowell's resolution repudiating the influence of the Southern Pacific company in state politics. It was very poor strategy to sidetrack such a resolution. A courageous chairman would have opened the way for a frank and free discussion, with an invitation to Mr. Rowell and other Lincoln-Roosevelt Leaguers to make good their charges. By burying Rowell's resolution, the state central committee has only furnished Hiram Johnson with a more substantial and definite argument than any he has yet used.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Lombard were here this week, Mrs. Lombard having returned from a visit of several months in Hawaii. They have started on a transcontinental trip in their touring car.

R. H. C.

San Francisco, June 21, 1910.

GRAPHITES

From Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia University, New York, The Graphic is in receipt of a letter, dated June 18, protesting against the comment appearing in this paper the week previous, quoting verses claimed to have been sent to Miss Esther Quinn, who is suing him for breach of promise. Professor Peck asserts that the poems in question were published in a volume issued by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, in 1899, or one year earlier than the date at which Miss Quinn states she made his acquaintance. These verses were copyrighted by the publishers, who have since transferred their rights to the author with the privilege of suing for infringement of copyright. Apparently, the Associated Press is to blame for leading The Graphic astray in this regard, since the daily papers, both here and in San Francisco, first gave publicity to the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Quinn. We had no reason to suspect the reports were misleading. If they were true then our comment was justifiable; if they place the professor in a false light then he has been unjustly criticized, and for that we offer humble apology. Of course, he is still responsible for the poetry itself, but as it was perpetrated when he was much younger, he is in a measure excusable. As to our infringement of the copyright laws, we hardly think Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. would be so narrow as to ac-

quiesce in a suit against a literary journal that has repeatedly engaged in promoting the publications of that reputable house. The poems were issued first in 1895, again in 1897, explains Professor Peck, and by Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1899. We reprinted, all told, twelve lines. If that is a serious crime we must take our medicine, we suppose, but since our attention is called to the copyright, we hasten to make reparation to Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. and to Professor Peck, who has acquired all rights from the publishers.

President Stafford of the San Francisco harbor commission is a wise man, with a tendency to satirical reflections, as the following incident, reported by the "Insider" of the Call of that city, reveals. A newsboy having inadvertently thrown a baseball through a window in the ferry depot was haled, weeping, before the harbor official noted. In extenuation, the dirty-faced youngster pleaded that they played there every day and he "never broke no window before." President Stafford heard him in dignified silence then remarked: "The state of California will pay for a new window. Don't break any more. But I don't want you to forget this. You are growing up, and in a few years will have a vote. When that time comes, I want you to remember this morning, and when you vote, vote for men that will give the boys of the city playgrounds, so that they won't have to look out for windows every time they play ball." Here is a Daniel come to judgment, whose rulings will be heartily approved by the Playground Association of this city.

Following a heated debate of several hours on the provisions of the postal savings bank bill, the senate finally voted to accept the house form of the measure, which had been substituted by the latter body for the original bill, and which had received the support of Senator Aldrich and the senate machine, as well as of President Taft. In the argument the insurgents led by Senator Beveridge and the Democrats, drastically opposed the measure and offered various amendments, which, had they been accepted, would have restored the bill practically to its original form. The main theme of the discussion had to do with the relation of the measure to local bank deposits and to the question of investment of bonds. Credit for the passage of the bill in its present form was almost generally assigned to the executive, who took a decided stand in favor of the measure as amended by the house. Predictions are freely made that the bill as passed will be severely denounced before it has been long on the statute books, and for that reason all are willing to cede to the President whatever credit or otherwise may accrue, as a result of this forced legislation.

After the many and diverse guesses as to the reasons why Governor Gillett stopped the projected Jeffries-Johnson prize fight in San Francisco, the solution comes in the assertion that it was a direct answer to prayer. Who can doubt it? Having demonstrated so much in this instance, the announcement that the evangelical churches are now turning their prayer guns on the moral condition of the northern metropolis as a whole is a natural sequence. The Santa Barbara Press thinks this will be a great test for the religious bodies of the west and should mark the beginning of "greater and more permanent accomplishments for the uplifting of a benighted populace."

Again, San Diego is found urging the candidacy of Mr. A. G. Spalding of that city for the United States senate, to succeed Hon. Frank P. Flint. Mr. Spalding, if elected, would be no disgrace to his adopted state. He is a big man in every sense of the term, mentally, physically and even spiritually. In suggesting his name the San Diego Union does credit to its own perspicacity and certainly honors the office. With several candidates in the field from Los Angeles, however, and others yet to hear from, Mr. Spalding will find his aspirations warmly contested in the event he yields to persuasion and announces his intention of reaching out for the toga.

Speaker Cannon proposes to go before the country next fall and from the stump defend his attitude on the tariff and dictatorship generally. The Democrats could hardly ask anything better than that. Such a championship of the Republican policies cannot fail to result disastrously to every Republican candidate for congress in whose district the blatant Joseph essays to speak. Who believes, for example, that Cannon's presence in this district would aid James McLachlan's chances for re-election? If the Republicans are wise, they will send Cannon to Labrador on a fishing trip until after November 8.

TWO INNS AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON

I THINK Americans generally concur in the opinion that no town in England is held in greater respect by them than Stratford-on-Avon, and this summer will witness a greater influx of visitors to the birthplace of Shakespeare than ever before. Beyond this fact there is but little in the ancient Warwickshire town to interest the stranger. True, there is the Avon to wander by, curiously gabled houses in Henley street to ponder, an ugly Town Hall, and uglier Corn Exchange to make Americans wonder how it came to pass that even a corporation could have sanctioned the erection of such hideous-looking structures. Letting these things pass, there is this unmistakable truth that Stratford-on-Avon owes the greater part of its prosperity to its connection with Shakespeare. With the exception of the large and important brewery of Messrs. Flower & Son, the town possesses no trade of importance, except that it depends largely upon the support afforded it by the farmers and agriculturists of the neighborhood, for the markets are well attended and the fairs bring together a considerable number of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. One must not forget, however, that business of no inconsiderable proportion is done by the sale of what are known as Shakespearean relics, though it must be admitted that the credulity of those who purchase such things is only exceeded by the unblushing craftiness of those who vend them and vouch for their genuineness.

* * *

But, as I have said, Stratford owes its popularity, and no small share of its prosperity, to its connection with the world-honored name of Shakespeare. As a matter of course, there were good hotels even in his day, and it is believed that the Red Horse became one of the best-frequented houses in the little town. In 1642 it was the headquarters of the Royalist commander, when the queen of Charles I. was staying at New Place, as well as where there was the great fight for possession of the bridge between the Parliamentarians and the Royalists. It is recorded that during this struggle the Red Horse was considerably damaged by bullets, and its landlord, who was a sturdy and staunch Royalist, had to submit to the exactions and extortions of the Roundheads, who took free quarters at the inns. When peace was made, the house was put into good repair again, and shortly after the Restoration the Red Horse passed into the possession of a gentleman named Gardner, in whose family it has remained ever since, with the exception of a short interval.

* * *

Early in the eighteenth century, Shakespeare's plays, after a kind of eclipse of several years, became once more popular, and visitors flocked to the town in great numbers, and the Red Horse did an immense business. Nearly every editor of Shakespeare, from Rowe and Warburton to those of our own day, including Malone, Stevens, Collier, Dyer, Stinton, Hallwell, and others, has been a guest at this inn. In May, 1742, Garrick, Macklin and Delane went to Stratford together, it being David's first visit to the town. At this time Shakespeare's house, New Place, had been repurchased by its original possessor, the Clopton family, many members of which had done much for the parish church and the town at large. Marie Corelli, who lives at Stratford, should never be forgotten by Americans in these hustling times. Miss Corelli has on more than one occasion prevented the "improvers" from wiping out of existence several relics of Shakespeare by using her gifted pen through the British press, and in several other ways kept the British awake to the designs of these iconoclasts.

* * *

Sir Hugh Clopton entertained visitors most hospitably under the mulberry tree (which Shakespeare himself had planted) in the gardens of the house. Unfortunately, upon Sir Hugh's death, the property was again sold, the purchaser being the Rev. Mr. Gastrell, a clergyman of large fortune, but without a spark of reverence for Shakespeare, and who detested being pestered by visitors who desired to see the famous mulberry tree. He also got into dispute with the parish authorities as to the rating of the premises. In order to rid himself of these annoyances, he resolved to have the house pulled down, which was done, and the mulberry tree rooted up and sold for kindling wood. Fortunately, the greater part of the tree fell into the hands of Mr. Sharp, who formed with its wood an immense number of cups, etc., which he sold at high prices, and as the demand was enormous, it is more than probable many so-called mulberry tree relics were not made of that particular wood.

* * *

In 1769 the Red Horse had for its guests Gar-

rick and nearly all the eminent men of letters, actors and artists of the day, with many more of rank and position. This was on the occasion of the great tragedian's celebration of the jubilee in honor of the poet, whose work he had so worthily interpreted, and had done so much to make popular at large. All the details of the fete were arranged at the Red Horse, in the large room of which was held the banquet, which was so important a feature in the proceedings. Toward the success of that celebration the host of the Red Horse contributed his share. Isaac Gardner, then the landlord, was a notable man in Stratford, and he more than once filled the office of mayor. In his time it was that the Red Horse became a great coaching house, as coaches ran to London, as well as to Warwick, Leamington and Kenilworth, keeping alive the old town, and putting money into the pockets of many more besides the host of this renowned inn. The hotel, including its outbuildings and gardens, covered in those days, as they do now, a large space of ground, extending from Bridge street to Guildhall street in the rear.

* * *

In years gone by these gardens were a famous place of resort, but they were considerably altered about thirty years ago by Mr. Lowry, during his fourteen years' tenure, when he was succeeded by Mr. Gardner Colbourne, who returned to the home of his ancestors. It would occupy more space than is at my disposal, were I to give a mere list of the royal, noble and literary guests of the Red Horse, but I cannot omit noticing that among the distinguished strangers who made that house their headquarters was Washington Irving, whose quaint description of this inn must be familiar to every reader of "Geoffrey Crayon's Sketch Book." Irving's praise of the Red Horse gained for the house almost a complete monopoly of American visitors, for it is known to them as "Washington Irving's Hotel." Of the house itself there is perhaps not much to say. It is large and rambling, the entrance is under an archway, on one side of which is the coffee and several sitting rooms, on the other the smoking rooms, bar, etc., beyond is the extensive range of stabling.

* * *

But while I thus write of the Red Horse there is another famous house in Stratford, which cannot be overlooked. Opposite the site of Shakespeare's former residence stood a house, apparently as ancient as the time of the poet, and known as the "Falcon." Shakespeare's crest of cognizance was the falcon, and there is little doubt that the sign was assumed in compliment to the Shakespeare family. It is questionable, however, Mr. Ireland, notwithstanding, if this house was used as a tavern in the poet's time, or that it was kept by Julius Shaw, who was a subscribing witness to the poet's will. But it is a firmly credited tradition that Shakespeare passed much of his time in the house, having a "strong partiality for the landlord, as well as for his liquor." That "glorious Will" was hail fellow, well met, with a notorious drinking lot is even authenticated; and there are anecdotes related of him and his wild doings among the tipsters. Here is one: Bidford is a village six miles from Stratford, and in it was an association of toppers, who took pride in the large quantity of liquor they could consume without falling under the rustic board. Among their contests was one with the tipplers of Stratford, in which number was Shakespeare. The Stratfordians were soon overcome, and tried their best to return home, but failing in the attempt, they lay down, fell asleep, and snored loudly till morning. When they awoke they wanted to return to the village and try a second time, but Shakespeare resolutely declined, exclaiming, "No, I've had enough. I have drunk with

Piping Pibworth, Dancing Marston,
Haunted Hillboro, Hungry Grafton,
Dodging Exhall, Papist Wicksford,
Beggary Broom, and Drunken Bidford.

* * *

Such is the tradition. So far as the Papist was concerned, it was undoubtedly an inn much frequented by lovers of the great bard, and more than one great dinner has been held there in celebration of his birthday. What made the place more especially Shakespearean was the fact that, at the sale of the materials of the poet's house, when it was pulled down by iconoclast Gastrell, part of the wainscoting was purchased and used to panel the smoking room of the Falcon Inn, which is still a well-accustomed and well-conducted hostelry.

EDWIN A. COOKE.

London, June 13, 1910.

MEANDERINGS OF THEOPHILUS

SHOULD a man go a-fishing? Or to play golf? Or to the ball game? This, my masters, may seem a trivial question, fit only for catering minds that have nothing better—or, maybe, more—to consider.

However, it has been borne in on me, as my great uncle used to express it—he waited fifty years for a call to preach that never came—that the question is not so trivial as it might appear. The man of great affairs, more especially the man who is a slave to money-making, is, of course, immune, just as he is immune to worry about race suicide or votes for women.

He hasn't time to think about golf, or baseball, or fishing, much less actually to toy with any of them. There "isn't a cent in it." But the plodding slave of the day's work, the man whose nose is more familiar with the grindstone than with cleaving the atmosphere of enjoyment, the man who honestly believes that the helm of business will obey no hand but his own, he is the man whose soul is torn with doubts and fears.

Once in a while the man of affairs takes the broad view. I had a letter the other day from a New Yorker—you would recognize the name in a second if I should mention it. This man had just taken a jaunt across the continent for the sole purpose of enjoying a few days' fishing at Catalina. He enjoyed them, too, by the way.

"If business men realized," he said, in effect, "that they could travel from seaboard to seaboard, losing only two business days, you would see more of them at Catalina, struggling with the business end of a yellowtail." Think of it! Only two days from New York to Los Angeles.

I suppose he figured it this way: Start Friday night. Saturday is practically a holiday in the summer time, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday finds you at the other seaboard. Good dope! But this is begging the question. What should a man do who is tempted by the congenial diversions of a week-end? Plus the possible annihilation of a Monday. Visions come of lost clients, of jobs that take wings and fly away, or children crying for bread.

Then comes the still, small voice and scourges the understanding. Or, is it the hiss of the slave-driver? I do not know. I only know that there come visions of the salt sea, a smooth, appealing sound of the breakers, the merry click of the reel, the alluring beck of opportunity.

Avaunt! I am either going, or I am not going. I'll listen to neither any longer. The lady and the tiger have not the field to themselves.

* * *

What a strange thing is the mood for writing. Often in the waking dreams of the day's work I think of things I should like to meander about, and I stow them away in a pigeonhole of the brain that is all too dim and dusty, for when the time comes to take the pen in hand, there is but emptiness there—and darkness and dust.

It is largely a matter of habit. Time was when to turn the inner consciousness into printer's ink was second nature; when the thoughts flowed as smoothly as words from the silver-tongued orator; when the inkwell and the think tank were always on tap. Ah, well, perhaps it will be better tomorrow. One can always set the world on fire—tomorrow.

THEOPHILUS.

Adverse Oil Legislation

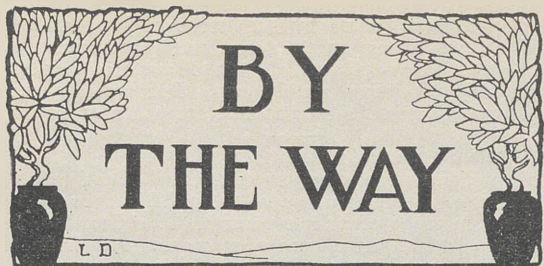
News seeps in from the national capital to the effect that in these closing days of the present session of congress has been enacted oil location legislation likely to cause great disturbance as soon as the workings of the new law are made manifest. It is insisted that under its provisions many companies that have proved up on their holdings at heavy expense will find that their titles are in jeopardy. If these alleged facts are verified, the stocks of more than one company, quoted at a high figure, here and in San Francisco, are likely to suffer in the near future.

Crusoe, 1910

One lone palm and a stretch of sand,
Blazing white in the noontide sun,
While far to the horizon's hazy edge
Heat waves ripple and run.
The solitude of the desert lies
Heavy and dull on every sense;
Lips are dry and the pulse pounds hard,
And nerves are taut and tense.

The sun dips into the west at last;
The night wind comes with breath of the sea;
The Palm leaves stir, the stars shine out,
And "Friday" is here with me.
The smoke from his pipe is incense rare,
The cares of the day are forgotten quite;
And life is a smooth, untroubled stream
In comradeship and the perfect night.

—KATHARINE HARTMAN.



Details of Harry Kay's Outgoing

From John S. Cravens, a cousin by marriage of the late Harry B. Kay, I have gained a few details connected with the untoward end of this likeable young clubman and social favorite. It seems that he and a young Englishman, an attorney named Dudley, whom he had met in St. Joseph, Mo., and invited to accompany him into Idaho, had been on a hunting trip and were returning to Missouri, when they halted over night at Pocatello. Harry had been greatly depressed in spirits for several days, brooding over the opinion pronounced by a noted New York specialist, that he would never get well. On the excuse that he was nervously tired and would prefer a detached room to one en suite with his fellow-traveler, he retired for the night. As he did not report for breakfast, after a reasonable delay a visit was paid to his room. The door was not locked and the tragedy was at once revealed. Harry lay across the bed, cold in death, a bullet wound in the rear of the head, telling the piteous tale. A peaceful expression was on his face, despite the grimly clenched teeth. The body was taken to St. Joseph by Mr. Dudley, where it was interred in the family burial ground by Harry's surviving brother and sister. Mrs. Cravens, naturally, has been greatly upset since the receipt of the news of Harry's outgoing. For nine years he had been as a member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Cravens at their Pasadena home, up to the time of his departure for Europe, a year ago.

Two Down-Trip University Club Bon Mots

Before the summer outing of the University Club at Coronado is entirely forgotten let me hasten to record two incidents that enlivened the down-trip last Saturday on the Santa Fe special. Dr. Frank Bullard, as all his friends know, sports a toupee. He came into the rear car with the conductor's punched trip slip sticking out at right angles from his forehead, held in place by his artificial locks. "Ah," cried the witty wife of one of the members, "Dr. Bullard travels on a scalper's ticket, I see," and the car roared its appreciation. A little later this same bright woman—she is so closely related to me by marriage that I forbear to mention her name—was playing five hundred, and, chancing to remember that she had left her purse in the unoccupied seat behind, casually asked her seat mate, a stranger to her, if she supposed it were safe. The latter looked dubious, and presently observed, "Well, really, I couldn't say; you see my husband only recently joined the club."

Brad's Record Trout Catch

Five epicures discussed with gustatory relish at the California Club, Monday evening, a portion of a sixteen-pound trout caught by L. T. Bradford with rod and reel at Lake Tahoe, two days before. I believe this catch stands as a record-breaker. In advising me of the shipment, "Brad" expressed the hope that it would "eat as well as it fought." He is assured of the good eating. A better-flavored, more delicate fish I do not remember tasting, and in this opinion I know that George Griffith, Fred O. Johnson, Horace R. Boynton and Hancock Banning heartily concur.

If "Tuss" Should be Defeated

Sidney A. Butler, who is to make the Lincoln-Roosevelt race against Supervisor "Tuss" Eldridge, arrived home from a tour of the world early this week, and at once plunged into the supervisory struggle. Mr. Butler, undoubtedly, will make an excellent run, and extraordinary efforts will be made to have him supplant Eldridge in the court house. But the redoubtable "Tuss," meantime, is not idle, and he professes to be convinced that he will have no serious trouble to land another four years' term. In the event that he is defeated, however, the new board of supervisors will stand three to two against the regular Republican organization. Then look out for wholesale patronage changes at the county farm and other places where Walter Parker's appointees have been on the public payroll for an indefinite period. If along with Butler's election as supervisor should happen to come the success of Thomas A.

Woolwine as district attorney, what a state of unrest will prevail and what good newspaper stories will be uncovered!

Cause and Effect

I think I now comprehend what that worried look on certain of the younger married men of my acquaintance means, which I have been noticing of late. I first saw it on Dr. W. T. McArthur's usually benign countenance, and when one day it disappeared and the arrival of a girl baby at his house was announced, the simultaneous action impressed me. This same phenomenon was observed in Paul Burk's case, the cause and cure being precisely the same, excepting that a Paul junior was registered in his case. This week, my friend Dr. Guy Cochran has eliminated the corrugations from his forehead and with equal good reason, for a son has arrived to keep a little sister company, who preceded several years ago. Of course, I do not assert that this contraction of the brows is an infallible sign of an approaching domestic crisis. I merely instance these three cases and ask students of cause and effect to draw their own conclusions.

Frank Burnett Goes on "Lark"

Frank Burnett went to San Francisco Wednesday of this week, via the Lark train. As a precaution, he wired to the St. Francis for accommodations in this wise:

Want room with bath. Going on Lark tonight.

It never occurred to Frank, so he says, that this phraseology might be misconstrued, until after he had written the message, but I, who have known Frank's droll wit for years, am not deceived. I should not be at all surprised if he fully intended to travel by the Owl.

Hope for Puget Sound Enterprise

Inadvertently, I may have misled minor bondholders of Puget Sound Home Telephone bonds into the belief that their investment was worthless, because of the naming of a receiver for that enterprise. The facts are, as I have ascertained from William Mead of this city, that the receivership probably marks the beginning of brighter prospects for Los Angeles bondholders than has been true at any period since Mr. Mead and his associates lost control fifteen months ago. Default on the bond coupons was the result of the bad management interjected in that time. The local bondholders expect by foreclosure of the mortgage securing the bonds to regain possession of the plant and reorganize it on a basis that will fully reimburse them. The parties having stock control have failed to extend the property as agreed and have defaulted on interest. New capital is ready to develop the plant as soon as the bondholders get possession.

Parted With His Butte Properties

It is said that W. A. Clark, who recently disposed of certain valuable Butte mining bonanzas to the Standard Oil interests, did so in order to raise funds for the completion of the San Pedro railway system's rehabilitation. That work cost in excess of ten million dollars, it is insisted in Wall street, and as the former senator from Montana was obligated for half of the total, he was under pressure to raise the cash quickly. The Butte copper properties realized close to \$15,000,000, which, doubtless, Mr. Clark would not have sold but for the emergency that was confronting him.

Why Morgan Deserves Defeat

C. O. Morgan is the first to file his nominating petition for the position of justice of the peace. He will go on the primary ballot as a Republican, although when on the bench in a previous term it was as a Democrat in politics. Justice Morgan sought a re-election at that time and was unsuccessful, principally because he had rendered a decision acquitting a well-known newspaper publisher of assault upon an equally well-known reporter who had solicited an interview for publication. To aggravate Justice Morgan's decision, the publisher had admitted the offense with which he was charged. Morgan should be defeated.

Senator Dorsey in the Limelight

Stephen W. Dorsey, ex-United States senator from Arkansas, and for several years a resident of Los Angeles, is a prominent figure in the July McClure's, which contains an installment of the autobiography of Thomas Collier Platt, former senator from New York. Senator Platt, whose death was recorded not long since, tells how, in the Garfield presidential campaign in 1880, Dorsey, at that time chairman of the Republican national committee, sought to bring together Senator Ros-

coe Conkling of New York and Mr. Garfield, and how the effort failed, leading later, indirectly, to Garfield's assassination. Senator Dorsey has been among the best-known mining operators in the southwest of recent years. He is expected home from Europe in the near future, and one of these days, I understand, he is to write his memoirs, a recital that should prove among the most interesting in the annals of American partisan politics.

"Billy" Joyce Back to the Barrel

I see that "Billy" Joyce (William H.) is about to get back into the milling business, from which he voluntarily divorced himself several months ago when he disposed of his interest in the Globe Mills. As president of the reorganized Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, which sold its vast holdings in the San Fernando valley to a land syndicate recently, Mr. Joyce simply returns to his first love, and as head of the new company will take over the plant, flour and grain business maintained and established by the old concern, the land syndicate having no intention of engaging in that line of activity. With Mr. Joyce will be associated Benton Van Nuys and R. W. E. Cole, cashier of the old company. A stock concern, with a capital of \$350,000, fully paid in, is to be formed, and the new organization is expected to take over the property and continue the business without interruption by November 1.

Don McGarvin's Sudden Passing

In the sudden death of Don C. McGarvin, last Tuesday, the community loses one of the most likeable of the younger attorneys of the local bar, and, incidentally, the Republican organization is deprived of the services of one of the keenest minds within its ranks. Had he lived, McGarvin, undoubtedly, would, in process of time, have succeeded to the position now filled by Walter Parker. He had been chairman of the city Republican committee, and secretary of the county committee. For one term he was public administrator. Although a game fighter at all times, he never took unfair advantage of an opponent, either in politics or in business. Don McGarvin was ill less than a week, and he was not more than forty years of age at the time of his death. I sympathize with Judge McKinley in the loss of so esteemed an associate.

Frank Finlayson for Judge

Equally commendatory with the legislative selections of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League is the nomination of Frank G. Finlayson for superior judge. Finlayson is one of the best-known lawyers in the state, clean-cut and high-minded, who at one time represented Los Angeles county in the legislature as an assemblyman. It was in the campaign that subsequently sent Stephen M. White to the United States senate, that Frank G. Finlayson was elected to the lower house. Except that he served for a time as assistant United States district attorney, he never has held any other elective office, so far as I can recall. On several occasions Frank has been drafted to serve as a charter maker, and he was a member of the commission appointed to bring about consolidation. He is an expert on street law, and although his republicanism is of recent record his election will be a credit to the community and to the judiciary of California.

As to John Jeffries

While the name Jeffries is on the lips of hundreds of thousands of persons in the United States and in other countries where the so-called manly art has vogue, few persons in Los Angeles, outside of the sporting fraternity, are aware of the fact that a brother of the champion pugilist is one of the best-known of the younger men in the community. Jonathan Jeffries—John he is called by his intimates—is a member of Al Malaikah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a Mason in high repute, who drives his automobile and rejoices in the possession of a comfortable income. Mr. Jeffries, senior, was for years an itinerant preacher, who acquired a tract of land in East Los Angeles which in recent years has become valuable. I doubt if Jonathan Jeffries will be at the ring-side in the coming championship battle. The pugilistic game never held much attraction for him.

Hewitt and Gates for Senate

With Leslie Hewitt a candidate for the state senate in the Thirty-eighth district, and with Lee C. Gates also in the running for a similar distinction, the Lincoln-Roosevelt leaders continue to display notable discrimination in their selection of legislative timber at this time. Hewitt and Gates in the upper house at Sacramento next winter should force the remainder of the state

to sit up and take notice. Hewitt, by the way, is a strong supporter of the Stanton gubernatorial campaign, being one of its original sponsors. While not authorized to speak on the subject, it is more than a safe assertion that in the event that either Lee C. Gates or Leslie Hewitt is elected, neither will vote to send John D. Works to the United States senate unless forced to do so by a renewed and emphatic vote of their constituency after their election. This, in spite of the fact that for a time Leslie Hewitt's principal deputy as city attorney was a son of Judge Works.

Judge Bordwell's Strong Character

Judge Bordwell's now celebrated sweeping injunction against picketing reminds me that this able jurist has the courage of his convictions. I have heard it intimated that other judges, when approached on the subject, insisted that they preferred not to take up this issue, and that Judge Bordwell, not being a candidate for re-election at this time, could better afford to shoulder the responsibility. All who know Judge Bordwell realize that a man of his caliber would not hesitate in any line of duty, no matter where it might lead, so long as it pertained to his judicial position. It was Judge Bordwell who decided the county road bond case, at a time when his fellow jurists were averse to borrowing trouble in that direction. And in that issue Judge Bordwell ignored personal considerations entirely, thereby disappointing many in his righteous decision.

Imperial Valley Ranchers Uneasy

Word comes from the Imperial Valley that much uneasiness exists in that region over the water problem, which the settlers are seeking to solve in a manner that will best redound to the welfare of the residents of the valley. The ranchers are disturbed by the report that the Colorado river again is on the rampage, engineers who have investigated declaring that the river level is rapidly lowering, so that it will presently be physically impossible for the canal intake to receive a supply. Laguna dam is threatened and the United States government is being urged to take prompt measures to protect that engineering work, as in that event it will be possible to conduct water to the Imperial canal from the Indian reservation canal. Failing that plan, pumps will have to be rushed in, declares the Imperial Standard, to maintain a supply of stock water in the canals. A commission has been appointed to study ways and means, but first of all it was decided to appeal to the United States government to control the river. That the federal authorities should take quick action admits of no question by those who are cognizant of the situation. But the powers at Washington move slowly, and the impending menace may be a positive peril before the red tape is unwound. A crisis appears to be approaching that calls for Rooseveltian methods to meet.

Col. Garland's Log Book

Col. W. H. Garland sends me the "passenger's log book" of the R. M. S. Mauretania, from which I gather that he and Mrs. Garland had a most enjoyable voyage across. They landed at Fishguard, the new port of the Cunard line, traveling thence by the Great Western Railway to London, where they are domiciled at the Savoy, where also Mrs. Joseph Sartori, Mrs. Holterhoff and other prominent Los Angeles people are registered. On the Mauretania, San Francisco and Los Angeles were liberally represented, among the latter being Robert Neustadt and wife. Outside notables on board included Charles Schwab, Jacob Seligman, Frank A. Munsey, David and Sol Guggenheim, W. K. Vanderbilt, Marie Cahill, Maud Allan. The colonel adds that he saw Charley Hastings in New York just before they sailed, and he assures me that he violates no confidence in asserting that this time Charles appears to be madly in love. Miss Carney is believed to be the object of his affections. A note from the Savoy, written the day of Col. Roosevelt's departure for New York, calls attention to the splendid impression the returning traveler has made in British circles.

Tells of Roosevelt's Triumphs

"Of course," he writes, "there are always to be found discontents, who hate to have any advice offered, even gratuitously by an outsider, or any information 'sprung' of possible weakness in their colonial policies. But by the thinkers, the business world and I believe those high in political circles, Col. Roosevelt's 'Guildhall' speech (forgetting the ethics of its presentation), was approved, or is fast being assimilated. He has impressed them all with his friendliness and good wishes, and I can speak for many Americans whom I have met abroad when I say Colonel Roosevelt has added much to their pride of country and the glory of American citizenship. I am

delighted with the friendly feeling toward America and Americans. I fail to see much difference between London and New York, except that there exists the consciousness that London lives much upon its past accomplishments, while New York is not only proud of its wonderful career for a century or more, but, inspired by its phenomenal activity of today, it looks forward to the morrow as being the day when it will be the first city of importance in every field of honorable human endeavor. It is the "American idea," and every man's shoulder is at the wheel to accomplish that end. We leave here soon for a month's motoring trip covering England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. I hope you agree with me that what our party needs is more of the true "Roosevelt" virus, well inoculated—neither diluted, hyphenated nor contaminated by hypocrisy." To all of which I readily subscribe.

Aqueduct Work at a Standstill

Apparently, Messrs. Kountze Bros. and A. B. Leach & Co. of New York, at the head of the syndicate that contracted for the aqueduct bonds, on the option advised by Counsel Mathews, have no intention of anticipating its promises in any particular. Already, the syndicate has taken \$11,320,000 of bonds, or enough to fulfill its contract to next December. Meanwhile, the aqueduct funds are exhausted and work is practically at a standstill, with a large proportion of the engineering staff laid off and the major part of the laborers. Among those who had to relinquish their positions are several of the best-known experts, including the assistant chief engineer, J. B. Lippincott. If the bond market should be in a worse condition next December than now and the syndicate should elect to forego its option, aqueduct work would perforce have to remain inert until the financial situation, or, at least, the bond market, improved. It is now evident that the offering of six millions or more of municipal bonds on the market in direct competition with the aqueduct bonds has been a serious blow to the Owens river undertaking, with the result as stated.

"Phil" Stanton Makes a Flying Visit Home

Philip A. Stanton, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, made a flying visit to Los Angeles this week on business, returning to San Francisco Friday. He is eminently pleased with the result of the invasion of the northern territory, the telegraphed reports of which have been by no means colored. "In fact," said Phil, who is looking as fit as a fiddle, "the reports deliberately underrated conditions favoring my candidacy, so as to keep strictly within the facts." Mr. Stanton will remain in the north three weeks longer, returning to his home city the middle of July in time for a garrison finish of his well-conducted campaign.

Captain Peacocke Hears Good News

Captain Leslie T. Peacocke joins the list of successful playwrights in this city with the receipt of a telegram this week from Paul Scott, the New York broker, advising that he has leased the captain's three-act play "An American Bride," and that Julian Eltinge is to star in it. Most liberal terms are allowed. In addition to the lump sum in advance royalties paid, Captain Peacocke is to get five per cent of the gross receipts of the production and all his expenses paid to New York and while there assisting at the rehearsals. He will leave for the east next week and with him he may take my hearty congratulations on his success.

Loses on a Technicality

But for a technicality the Los Angeles Country Club would have been declared the winner of the Tom Morris Memorial Team cup in the competition throughout the Western Golf Association. The home club finished 34 holes down to par. Oakland Country Club of Pittsburg was second with 41 down and the Denver Country Club, which finished first last year, tied with the Memphis Country Club for third with 42 down. Exmoor Golf Club was fifth with 47 down, and the Jackson Park Club of Chicago tied with the Town and Country Club of St. Paul with 54 down for seventh place. Skokie Country Club of Chicago and the Arlington Country Club of Columbus, Ohio, each made 57 for ninth place, and Midlothian Country Club of Chicago was eleventh with 59. The course of the Los Angeles Country Club measures 5,604 yards. Bogey is 76 and par 74. Oakmont is 6,406 yards; bogey, 82; par, 77. Under the rules a list of sixteen eligible players had to be filed from each club. Through an oversight, the name of Arthur Braley was omitted from the list sent in, he being out of town at the time, although a regular team player. This neg-

lect was recognized by the home club as a bar, and when the winning score was announced, a telegram of explanation was forwarded, relinquishing all claims on the cup. Presumably, the trophy will go to the Pittsburg club with 41 down.

"Algol" Attracts Another Star

My brilliant young friend, Cyril Bretherton, who, over the pen name of "Algol," has contributed a number of poetic gems to The Graphic, is to take to himself a wife next week. His fiancée is Miss Nora Keating of Cork, Ireland, whom he left behind him six years ago when he came to Los Angeles to practice law. Mr. Bretherton is an Oxford graduate and in addition to being a bright lawyer and a genuine poet is a fine golf player. Miss Keating landed in New York yesterday, and, according to the dispatches, everybody on board the Red Star liner Kroonland, from the captain down, fell in love with the charming Irish lass, who, however, hastened on her way across the continent as soon as the boat was docked. Bishop Conaty will read the marriage service at St. Vibiana's cathedral next Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. My blessings on the reunited pair.

Captain Dixon's "Pull"

Captain Dixon is lucky in having protectors among the Good Government administration forces. Apparently, the charges preferred by Landlord Gage are to be "lumped" with other complaints that have been lodged against the police officer, and in the mass of testimony offered and refuted a "reprimand" is likely to be the extent of the penalization. On the flimsiest and most irresponsible evidence Mr. Gage was adjudged guilty, and treated to an outpouring of abuse that was a disgrace to the force. In support of his "belief," Captain Dixon offered several witnesses, one a "purity squad" man, dismissed for cause, others, as was admitted, not of reputable standing in the community. Curious reflection, this, upon the Alexander regime. What is the nature of Dixon's pull, and why does the police commission handle the case so gingerly? Is it because of services rendered by Dixon in the past to those now found seeking to excuse his conduct?

Is Lissner After the Toga?

Meyer Lissner is being accused by several Southern California newspapers of sending out press agency matter concerning himself that is, to say the least, of a boastful and self laudatory nature. Simultaneous with this charge by anti-league papers is the appearance of the Lissner photograph and appreciative reading matter in those organs enlisted in the Johnson campaign, indicating a desire on the part of the Good Government leader to have his abilities generally recognized throughout the state. It is whispered that Mr. Lissner, whose capabilities as an organizer are not to be disputed, would not be averse to having the senatorial toga fall athwart his shoulders in the event of the success of the Lincoln-Roosevelt legislative ticket. That he realizes the hopelessness of Judge Works' candidacy is certain; he is too shrewd a student of politics not to fathom the unpopularity of the judge's aspirations. So far as I am concerned, if the L.-R. ticket is successful, I should not regret to find Meyer Lissner rewarded in this manner. He would not be a brilliant senator, but he would be found organizing the upper chamber in the interests of his constituents before many months, and in other ways proving his right to be regarded as a party boss. Southern California need not feel uneasy if the Lissner boom expands. He would give good account of himself at Washington.

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Books

In many respects "On the Branch," translated by Alys Hallard "from the French of Pierre de Coulevain," is a remarkable book. Hinging upon a typically French situation, the relations of a deceived wife, after years of bitterness and isolation from human ties, to the son of her husband and her cousin, it is a fine example of analytical writing, depicting a woman of great depth of thought and feeling. Robbed of husband, family and home, living in hotels, "on the branch," traveling extensively and keenly observant, the *raison d'être* for the tangled web of life—not merely of individual existence, but of national interdependence—flashes upon the vision of Jean Noel, the novelist and philosopher, an understanding that never would have been given to Madame de Myeres, the adoring wife.

"On the branch" one sees things from a much higher plane and one sees farther, too—oh, very much farther. The process by which Madame de Myeres is transformed into Jean Noel is similar to that by which Collette, the vain, weak victim of M. de Myeres, becomes the grave lady of charity and beneficence of Les Rochelles, and handsome, insouciant Guy de Hauterive ripens into the strong, worthy suitor for the love of the charming Josee de Lusson—the refinement of the dross by the fire of sorrow and suffering. Adopting Maeterlinck's theory that "Evil is the good that we do not understand," a grievous wrong works out a sweet consolation. "Providence, the Great Misunderstood," obliges her to see the reason in the broad scheme of universal life for Guy's birth and to open her heart to her husband's son that this same son may help her "to cross the bar." In the working out of this end, a score of lives widely separated are blended with prismatic perfection, and give occasion for most interesting discourse on a wide variety of subjects.

As a study of femininity, and especially of racial characteristics of femininity, it is a curious human document. Its incisive, strongly impressionistic sketches of French, English and American women particularly, are intensely interesting, entertaining and even more. Quoting at random, for all are crisp and unique:

The American woman prides herself in having found out the secret of not growing old. Her advice is never to lose interest in life, but, on the contrary, to draw from its best forces, to keep up with it, to learn all the time and not to keep count of the years. Paris likes the American woman, not only because she leaves it her money (as it is conscious of giving her in exchange for that, things that are infinitely more valuable), but because she is pretty, well-made, and sets off its creations wonderfully well. Accustomed as I am to the frank ways of the Englishwoman, to the open mind of the American woman, the French girl, is to me an anachronism. . . . I know what she is dreaming about. Without being aware of it herself, she is already subjected to the possession of man. . . . Nature has made use of the Saxon woman for opening the way (to a broader, better development), for clearing the ground; she now has need of the warmth of soul, the idealism, the femininity even of the Latin and Slavonic woman. She will not delay putting these fine forces into action.

This coming together of the races with the cosmopolitanism that travel brings and the amalgamation of the various characteristics by intermarriage, according to the novelist, are producing a new type of woman, broadening and perfecting the existing examples. These descriptions and deductions are wonderfully masculine in tone, although a cleverly inserted note on the wrapping cover, together with the conception and style of the whole leads one to question the sex of the writer. There is a fineness of moral perception, amounting to spirituality, marking the discussions that seems to indicate that a woman wielded the pen, while to other passages there is a boldness and dash that convey the heavier strokes of a man's hand. This doubt serves to add further piquancy to a refreshingly frank, but clean, view of the problem of living. It is the American and English influence made manifest on French

literary effort. ("On the Branch." By Pierre de Coulevain. E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"The Last American Frontier"

Romance pure and simple is the story of the "Last American Frontier." The history of the United States is that of a series of frontiers snatched from the wilds of nature and savages by adventurous spirits, who have left their names on mountain peaks and rivers throughout the great west. Always, the great American problem has been "the west." The "thin red line" started at the border of the wilderness not long after the first settlements on the shore, the fertile stretches beckoned to the colonist, luring him to face dangers and hardships. It moved steadily on until it reached the Mississippi, and there it halted for some time. But nothing could hold the line for long; it broke when its advance was checked, and made scouting parties out from established centers at St. Louis and Independence and straggled uncertainly to the Pacific in Oregon, to the heart of the desert at Santa Fe. The pathfinder was followed by the pack train, the pack train by the freighter's wagon, and that in time by the railroad. It is a story of achievement, of an ever-vanishing line, an ever-eager and hopeful pursuit. It is a trail marked by blood, but the individual has never counted in the path of progress. Mr. Paxson has selected the most thrilling and important events for his recital, and has told them in a racy and interesting style. ("The Last American Frontier." By Frederic L. Paxson. The Macmillan Co.)

"By Inheritance"

Octave Thanet has preached a sermon in her latest book, "By Inheritance." Not the sort of sermon that old-fashioned Methodist preachers were wont to unfold, but one of the "Bob" Burdette variety, in which truths are brought home no less strongly because they are pleasantly disguised. For her theme she has chosen a problem which the United States must solve at no far day—what shall we do with the negro? While Miss Thanet's novel is not the story of a negro—in fact it is a pretty and graceful romance of a southern girl and a northern boy—her purpose is evident. With faithful brush this capable author has painted the black man—his superstitions, his complex nature, his childishness, the impossibility of his amalgamation with the Caucasian. She does not present one type—she offers many. The brutal criminal of animal instincts, the educated negro, son of a Southern gentleman and a slave woman—the pretty octoroon of mixed morals, and the everyday "nigger," are graphically portrayed, making an unusual background for the romantic story and offering double interest for the reader. Were one to analyze the tale itself, from a literary point of view, doubtless it would be found to contain more faults than one would expect from so practiced and skillful an author as Octave Thanet. But she has the faculty of writing entertainingly as well as instructively, and the reading public will acknowledge itself under obligations to her for presenting in a diverting manner facts which are usually found in dry-as-dust essays. ("By Inheritance." By Octave Thanet. Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

"Red House on Rowan Street"

Plunged into a vortex of unusual events, including murder, arson and numerous other things as pleasant, is the reader who ventures into the dark and fearful portals of "The Red House on Rowan Street," by Roman Doubleday. Were it not for Mr. Doubleday's skill in piling complication upon complication until the thread of his story is in a hard knot and then deftly untying it, the defenseless peruser would find himself tangled in a maze of melodramatic mystery. From the moment Hugh Burton assumes the role of John Alden—figuratively, of course—and

goes to plead for his friend, Philip Overman, with a certain Leslie Underwood, weird and wonderful things happen. Naturally, Leslie, as the central figure of the book, is involved in the mystery. Burton finds that she and her family are in trouble. He falls a victim to the charms of his fair Priscilla, and sets himself to help extricate herself and her loved ones from the slough of despair—not permitting her, however, to penetrate his love for her. Leslie's father is accused of being a hold-up man; her brother is condemned as a murderer and an incendiary. Both are innocent, of course, and Burton, after traveling through ways that are dark, manages to lead them out into the sunlight of justice. Just as he is preparing to leave the lady of his heart, she comes forward in true Priscilla fashion and shyly begs him to speak for himself. The story is wildly improbable. A few years ago it would have been published between paper covers and the youthful reader would have stolen off to the attic to devour it by the fitful light of dormer windows. But it gives virtue its own reward—as so seldom happens in real life—and certainly can have no bad effect on the Christian morals of young or old; so it is quite proper to pursue the blood-and-thunder adventures of its characters by the respectable light of the library lamp. ("The Red House on Rowan Street." By Roman Doubleday. Little, Brown & Co.)

Magazines for July

Manchuria of Today; its problems and what America has to do with them, is the subject of an excellently written article by Kiyoshi K. Kawakami, featured in the July issue of the Pacific Monthly. John L. Cowan writes an entertaining account of "How the World's Great Silver Bonanzas Were Found." Count L. N. Tolstoy has a contribution, "Trust Yourselves," the translation by Irving M. Grodin. Several readable short fiction stories are featured by D. E. Darmody, Edith Mirrieles, Fred R. Bechdolt, Samuel Barclay, James Henry MacLafferty and Charles C. Lofquest. Other contributions of special interest are "English Eccentricities in a Chinese School," by Eliot Kays Stone and Edward Welles Coffin, and Jack London's "Cruising in the Solomons."

Notes From Bookland

In the quiet that only a rigorously guarded front door can insure where the hero of the occasion is a world-famous novelist and the scene a cozy London flat, Thomas Hardy celebrated his seventieth birthday recently. From every part of the world congratulations reached him by post and telegram in this little eyrie in the heart of a London that he knows and loves a good deal better than many Wessex worshippers imagine. An attack of influenza had left him in no mood to see visitors, so, while pilgrims—many of them Americans—were traipsing the path that leads to Max Gate, Hardy's country home in Dorsetshire, he himself was calmly sitting at his London tea table with his devoted wife, listening to the distant roar of the motor 'buses tearing their way to London's "dormitories," as her northern suburbs are called.

In his new book, "Astir, A Publisher's Life Story," John Adams Thayer, who was one of the publishers of Everybody's Magazine in the famous "Frenzied Finance" days, tells an amusing story of the phenomenal increase in the circulation of the magazine at that time: "The July issue wherein 'Frenzied Finance' began its spectacular career," says Mr. Thayer, "also contained the first instalment of a serial which we had arranged to publish long before the Lawson project arose. In the early autumn Hall Caine performed his pilgrimage to London to call upon his publisher. The latter, having transatlantic connections, mentioned to the author that the circulation of Everybody's Magazine had made extraordinary gains. 'Yes,' said Mr. Caine, 'I expected it. That is the American magazine which is publishing my new story, "The Prodigal Son."'"

Scribner's will bring out Colonel Roosevelt's forthcoming volume about his African hunting expedition, which will embrace theretofore unpublished material. It will contain in all fifteen chapters (140,000 words). There are, in addition, five appendices on such inter-

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esting topics as "Protective Coloration in Animals," "The Pigskin Library," "The Habits of Small Mammals," and illustrations especially chosen from the great number of photographs taken by Kermit Roosevelt and the other members of the party, together with eight drawings made after the author's suggestions from authentic material.

In "The Dearest of All," by Katharine Tynan, which forms the contents of the Bibelot for June, Miss Hinkson pays tender tribute to her beloved father, Andrew Cullen Tynan. Both in prose and in poetry the gifted daughter has expressed herself and the result is one of the most felicitous Bibelots Thomas B. Mosher has issued of late.

Ernest Peixotto, the artist, who was born in California, writes in the July Scribner of the picturesque colonies here which he calls "Italy in California." His own drawings show how much of the life of the Old World has found place in the New.

Music



By Blanche Rogers Lott

WOMAN'S LYRIC CLUB

(Los Angeles)
Voices rising, sweetly blending,
Chanting, sighing, half-suspending,
Softly, slowly, now imploring,
Rising now in high outpouring.

Faces sweet and gentle faces,
Bright with charm of many graces;
Brave young tones from maidens fair,
Mellow tones from silvery hair.

Hear their music, charged with splendor,
Glimpsing life that's true and tender;
Though the singers soon must part,
Songs like theirs live in the heart!

—R. C. M.

One of the most satisfying concerts of the entire season was that of the Woman's Lyric Club last Friday evening at Simpson Auditorium. The program was judiciously arranged, both from the standpoint of selections and assistance. The club easily takes rank among the best singing clubs of women, not only of our own country but any country. The tone quality of this last concert far exceeded any previous effort, the first sopranos being particularly improved. "The Spanish Gipsy Girl" (Lassen-Damrosch) with its difficult rhythms, opened the program and was excellently given. Three selections, "The Lonely Rose" (Hermes), Henschel's glorious "Morning Hymn" in choral arrangement, and "O Heart of Mine" (Clough-Leigher) were sung from memory and were among the most enjoyed numbers of the evening. In Kremser's "Hymn to the Madonna" the club did some satisfactory accompanying to the soprano solo, sung with fine voice and musicianship by Mrs. Robert Smith. Another four-part arrangement, "Nymphs and Fauns" (Bemberg) proved an attractive and well-sung number. It is a pity that the arranger of these solo numbers for part chorus is not given credit on the program; it is certainly due him, and is of moment to the listener. Other numbers were Cadman's clever "Indian Mountain Song," "The Gypsies" by Brahms, and the "Spinning Chorus" from "The Flying Dutchman." The Brahms number lacked the Hungarian spirit, and the radical changes of tempo which the composer uses with the same effect in his many Hungarian dances, were missing. The Spinning Chorus requires more smoothness and legato and the unevenness of the short notes brought to mind a very jerky spinning wheel. However, the work of the club left little to be desired, and the members are to be commended for their seriousness of purpose and to Mr. Poulin is great credit due. Mrs. L. J. Selby, one of the first altos of the club, sang "The Autumnal Gale" by Grieg, and disclosed a beautiful voice under first-rate control, its deficiency being a sameness in tone color which prevented the many phrases of the song being depicted. Her encore, "Twickenham Ferry," was artistically and charmingly sung and a variety of tone color was apparent.

The Philharmonic Male Quartet, consisting of LeRoy Jepson, first tenor; Sheldon Balinger, second tenor; Harold Ostrom, baritone, and Dr. J. Lester Adams, bass, added very much to this fine program by renditions of Bucks "On the Sea" and "O, Peaceful Night" (German). All four voices are musically good and blend exquisitely. Combining these necessary qualities with clear enunciation and musical feeling, the result is a very useful and important organization which by careful selection of singing material, singing high-grade music as well as the clever, light numbers, will be a real musical factor. The capable work of Miss Mary L. O'Donoghue at the piano will be missed in next season's concerts.

The testimonial concert in honor of Mr. Bruce Gordon Kingsley, Monday evening at Simpson Auditorium, was a decided credit to the musical profession of the city. Through the personal effort of William Edson Strobbridge and assistance of Mr. Behymer, the splendid array of artists was listened to by a good sized audience, and without ex-

ception the participants gave of their best, making it one of the musical events of the season.

Surprisingly good was the performance of excerpts from the oratorio "Elijah" given Thursday evening of last week by the Congregational Choral Club, William H. Lott conductor. This club works systematically on worthwhile choruses and does well what it undertakes before an audience. Without exception the choruses were sung in true oratorio style and excellent volume. If this chorus will remain together and continue its study in the future as it has in its short past life, it can be relied upon for telling performances of choral compositions. The soloists were chosen from the best local material and were Mrs. Bertha Vaughn, Miss Beresford Joy, Messrs. Nathan P. Sessions and Harry Clifford Lott. Vernon Alfred Bettin, the boy soprano, also assisted. The organ playing of Charles H. Demorest was of high order and Mrs. H. G. Stratton lent valuable aid at the piano.

The last Ellis Club concert of its year will occur Tuesday evening. Assisting the club will be Mrs. Constance Balfour, soprano; Henri La Bonte, tenor; Mrs. Ada Marsh Chick, organist, and the Krauss String Quartet. The program will be:

Defiance (Carl Attenhofer); The Asra (Homer B. Hatch); The Dewdrops Fall (Max Spicker); Valse (Romeo et Juliette) (Gommod); Chorus of Spirits and Hours (from "Prometheus Unbound") (Dudley Buck); Ever of Thee (Poley Hall); The Lotus Flower (Schumann); Romanza, Quartet, op. 27 (Grieg); Menuetto, Finale Presto, Quartet, op. 64, No. 6 (Haydn); Beateous Night (Barcarole from "Tales of Hoffman") (Offenbach); Racconto di Rodolfo (La Boheme) (Puccini); Fair as the Roses Red (Nessler).

Another talented pupil of Waldo F. Chase has appeared before the public. The pupils of this teacher appear, when ready, in worthy, musicianly programs, which are presented in a healthy, discerning manner. Thursday evening of last week Miss Inez Deardorff gave a most creditable performance of the following program:

Fantasia, D minor (Bach); Sonata, op. 42, 1st movement (Schubert); Warum? from op. 12 (Schumann); Scherzo from op. 31, No. 3 (Beethoven); Ballade, op. 24 (Grieg); Pastorale Varice (Mozart); Nocturne, op. 62, No. 1 (Chopin); Etude, op. 25, No. 1 (Chopin); Intermezzo, op. 44 (Leshetzky).

Direct news has arrived of Ralph Ginsberg, who left for Brussels not many weeks ago to study violin under the great Cesar Thomson. In a letter to Mr. Arnold Krauss, Ralph's teacher, Mr. Thomson, says (translating from the letter, which was written in French):

Your pupil, Ralph Ginsburg, arrived, and I am happy to tell you that he was well trained by you. He has a beautiful tone, good taste for phrasing and has fine material to become a distinguished violinist. I see with pleasure that you do not content yourself, like so many teachers, to gather dollars only, but that you are advancing art in guiding your pupils.

Miss Pauline Barr of Los Angeles, another of Mr. Krauss' pupils who has studied with Thomson for two years, is mentioned in the same letter in most commendatory terms. Miss Barr will return to the United States this summer.

Olga Steeb is having pronounced success in Mexico where she is touring.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Batchelder, prominent musicians of San Francisco, are in Los Angeles for their annual vacation. Mr. Batchelder is one of the most successful teachers of the voice in the north, and his wife is principal of the piano department of the Hamlin School for Girls.

An advanced pupil of Archibald Sessions, Miss Molony, will give a piano recital June 30, assisted by Mrs. Edmund S. Shank, soprano. The pianist will present Haydn's F minor variations, a group by Chopin and pieces by Leschetzky and MacDowell.

REMOVAL SALE

Our new building at 446-448 South Broadway, is now well under way. We have contracted for sufficient new stock to completely fill it upon its completion. Our present immense assortment of Pianos, Player Pianos, and other high-grade Musical Instruments must, therefore, be sold. They have been heavily discounted, and will be offered at prices that would compel attention anywhere in the United States. If you expect to buy a Piano or a Piano Player visit our show rooms. You will find this the opportunity of a lifetime to secure standard makes at reduced prices.

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Tuesday, May 31

Indicative of the public confidence in the growth of Los Angeles is the business done by several of the prominent building companies.

It is hard for the average person to grasp the immense sum stated in the reports of bank clearings and totals of building permits; but it is much easier to realize this growth and activity when one sees hundreds of persons going in the same day to a building company to buy an interest in it, this confidence being the result of seeing its immense building operations.

Of course, there are but few companies that have such remarkable prosperity, because there are but few which base their operations on actual ownership of land.

Standing in the lead of all the rest is the Los Angeles Investment Company, and it is to this corporation that we referred to above as having such an immense call on it by local and outside investors.

An example of this popularity was seen last Tuesday, on which day two hundred and ninety-three different persons bought stock in this company, a good proportion of stockholders who were so well satisfied with the growth of the company and its prompt and regular payment of dividends that they added to their stockholdings.

During the month just closing two hundred and thirty-six new stockholders entered that company, and the total at present reaches 4,593, a gain of 2,217 for the year.

Incidentally, the cash income of the company the same day was over \$31,200.

The business done in this day was not greatly in advance of many other days of the year, but it shows in no uncertain way the state of public confidence in the tangible assets and the efficiency of the management of the company, which is now in its fifteenth year under the same management.

People believe in what they see, and it is very easy to visit the College tract, College Tract Annex, Derby Park tract, Western Avenue Square, Deeble tract, Elder Place and various other large tracts which this company is developing.

On the College group of tracts alone over 200 houses have been erected and about forty-five are now in the process of construction. Thousands of people visit these tracts every month and see the immense possibilities for growth and gain and desire to secure a part ownership in the company. This accounts for the large number of new stockholders every month.

Of course, this prosperity has led to many imitators, a few of them being on a firm financial basis and well managed and deserving of their prosperity. There is room for all well-intentioned and well-managed business enterprises, and the Investment Company welcomes just, legitimate competition.—[Adv.]



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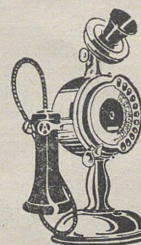
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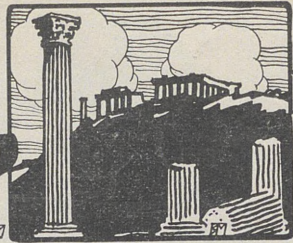
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Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK.

General Exhibition—Kunst Gallery.

When a splendid conquest is ended and a valiant fighter has been overpowered by an enemy too strong for mortal resistance, the pious and sympathy of the onlookers go out to the vanquished one in proportion to his tenacity and bravery. Let us then, as a courage-loving people, stand and uncover in silent salute to the memory of the late Frank P. Sauerwein, who, putting aside his genius as a painter and his ability as a writer and speaker on Indian lore and desert craft, was first of all a noble man and a brave, true soldier. The enemy he fought was a treacherous and subtle one, for, while it wrecked the superstructure, it could never conquer the indomitable spirit, the brilliant mind and the true heart whose useful functions worked with perfect mechanism until the moment of final collapse. It was like placing an electric dynamo in a house of sand, the very motion of its splendid energy crumbled its outer casings.

Mr. Sauerwein's well-deserved rest has come and his banners are folded on his shield. He passed from this life Tuesday, June 14, at the home of his friend, George A. Weber, at Stanford, Conn., whither he had gone six weeks before with the intention of enjoying a quiet summer of complete rest from work in that beautiful region. In the fall it was Mr. Sauerwein's plan to go south to pay a visit to his aged father, whom he had not seen since he first came west years ago. Talking with him the day before his departure for New York, he spoke of his father in the most endearing terms and looked forward to the reunion with childlike enthusiasm.

As we looked over a score of his latest canvases, several of which were in an unfinished state, he was full of ardent plans for his future work, and hinted at his unutterable longing to get back again into the harness and to his beloved desert. His wish is realized, and in the thought there is a certain comfort to his friends who knew him best. In accordance with his request, his ashes will be brought back to the Arizona desert and scattered on the winds.

In the death of Mr. Sauerwein the west loses one of its most talented painters and conscientious interpreters. Endowed to an unusual degree with poetic imagination and a rare color sense, Mr. Sauerwein's canvases were always rendered with refined sentiment. Art and history will for all time be indebted to him for his adequate portrayals of the romantic and realistic life of the southwestern Indians. The artist passed many years among these desert tribes. He was ever in close sympathy with their lives, and strove to understand their romance and poetry. He was also very successful in painting California mission subjects, tramping over ground identified with the romantic history of the Franciscans in search for his material.

He handled paint in a simple, direct way, and with marked feeling. His desert and Indian subjects were strongly decorative, yet full of truth. In Indian portraiture he was not photographically accurate, but his subjects were rendered with a dash and verve and an ease of composition that were always convincing, and which had made the name of Sauerwein as well and favorably known throughout the east as in this his chosen locality.

Frank P. Sauerwein was born at Cantonville, a suburb of Baltimore, in 1871, of French and German parentage. His father is a painter and a disciple of the poetic Barbizon school of landscape. Young Sauerwein began his studies in the School of Industrial Arts in Philadelphia at an early age. While there he became thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of the painter's craft,

color theory, general applied design and perspective. For a time he attended classes in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1891 he came to Denver, where his great love for nature in her wild moods led him to the mountain solitudes. His first Indian paintings were of the then athletic and warlike Utes. At the end of two years he went back east and studied from the human figure, determined to return and paint this people and their land of color, which he has done, we all know how well, for an unbroken period of fifteen years to the date of his death.

Ah! dearest mother, rest well his slumbers. Undulating sands and silent turquoise mountain, receive him joyfully, for he loved thee well; and we who knew him, say not good-bye, for on a brighter morn we shall bid him good-morrow.

Under the direction of Miss Jessie Downey Jones, the art department of Harvard Military Academy held its first annual exhibition of students' work in the handsome library in "Harvard Hall," Friday, June 17. Work by all the students was shown, including studies from life, black and white, water color and pastel. Clever line work in pen and ink was shown by the students of the upper school. Sketches deserving special mention were by Bernie Schneider, Carlos Hemms, Hobart Brown, Mark McManus, Ernest Williams, Robert Haynes, Horace Scarborough and Arthur Elmonds. Perry Wood, Amos Miller and William Jenney, pupils of the lower school, show talent in clay modeling. Miss Jones, who was the first art teacher in this school, will establish the art department in the new Burbank high school next fall. She will pass the summer in Chicago.

Faculty and students of the School of Art and Design opened the annual exhibition of the year's work with a reception at the school, Tuesday, June 21. A large number of sketches in oils and water colors were shown in addition to the worthy display in black and white. Review later.

Rob Wagner exhibited a collection of his recent portraits in oils at the Friday Morning Clubhouse last week.

California Art Club has accepted the invitation tendered by Hector Alliot of the art committee of the Southern California Chautauqua Association, to exhibit its work at the art exhibition of the association, to be hung in the Art Gallery of the Long Beach Public Library from July 8 to September 15.

Albert Clinton Conner, past president of the California Art Club, will occupy the chair, while Frank Liddell, the active president, takes a three months' vacation into the north.

Franz Bischoff has gone to Laguna Beach on an extended sketching trip.

Members of the graduating class of the state normal school, numbering 216, chose one of William Wendt's fine canvases called "Moonlight" as their gift to the school they are forever leaving. The painting was presented by the class at its commencement exercises, Friday morning, at Temple Auditorium.

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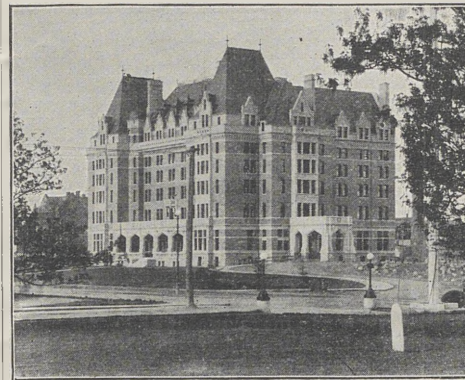
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Social & Personal

By Ruth Burke

Among the weddings of special interest was that of Miss Josephine Alice Seamon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Seamon of 2341 Scarff street, to Mr. James Albert Roberts of this city. The marriage took place Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents, only relatives and a few intimate friends being present as witnesses. Rev. Lewis G. Morris of St. John's Episcopal church officiated, and harp music for the service was rendered by Mrs. J. M. Jones. The bride wore her going-away gown of white cloth and carried a bouquet of roses and begonias. An artistic decoration of pink and white blossoms and ferns prevailed throughout the home and a pretty bower of the flowers was formed where the bridal couple stood during the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts left for an automobile trip to San Francisco. They will be away about six weeks, returning to Los Angeles to make their future home. The bride, who is a graduate of Miss Head's school in Berkeley, is an attractive young woman, and following the announcement was the recipient of much social attention from many of her friends.

Although simple and unpretentious in its appointments, the wedding Tuesday of Miss Clara Frances Howes and Mr. Charles Aiken Mackey was none the less one of much social importance. The bride, who is the daughter of Mrs. Felix C. Howes of 2920 South Figueroa street, belongs to one of the most prominent families in Southern California. She is a sister of Mrs. Lyman Farwell of 2908 South Figueroa street, and is a former graduate of Marlborough School. The wedding took place in the morning at the Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. Dr. J. H. Malloys officiating. The bride was attired in a handsome white cloth tailor suit. The church decorations were simple, but artistic, pale pink carnations and ferns being used in an attractive arrangement. Only the members of the two families were present, and immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Mackey left on a wedding trip by automobile for San Francisco. Upon their return they will make their home in this city.

Miss Lillian Rose Moody and Dr. Walter E. Deering, both of Hollywood, were married Tuesday morning at the rectory of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Rev. Dr. R. J. Cotter officiating, assisted by Rev. Father Murphy. Dr. and Mrs. Deering will enjoy a two months' wedding trip, visiting many of the delightful summer resorts between here and San Francisco. After their return they will be at home at Hotel Hollywood. The bride, who is a sister of Mrs. E. M. Cason of Hollywood, is a member of the Friday Morning Club and also of the Woman's Club of Hollywood. Dr. Deering is a practicing physician of the annexed suburb.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hazard of this city announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Louise Hazard, to Mr. Charles Bradford Wynne, the ceremony having been celebrated Wednesday, June 8, in Atlantic City, N. J. The bride is a niece of former Mayor Henry Hazard of Los Angeles, and although her girlhood was passed here, she has made her home in New York for the last few years. Mr. and Mrs. Wynne will be at home at 35 Charles street, New York city.

Of interest to many friends was the marriage Wednesday of last week of Miss Inez Charlotte Ralph and Mr. Stafford W. Bixby. The ceremony was celebrated in Pomona, to which city the couple slipped away. Mr. and Mrs. Bixby, after a short stay at Hotel del Coronado, will motor to San Francisco, returning later to Los Angeles to make their home.

Announcement is made of the marriage, Wednesday, of Miss Lillian Gertrude Force and Mr. Augustus A. Murphy. The ceremony was performed at

St. Vincent's church in the morning, Rev. Father MacDonald officiating. In the evening a reception was held at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Murphy, 419 West Washington street.

Announcement is made of the marriage, Wednesday, of Miss Florence Loucks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Loucks of Sheridan, Wyo., to Mr. John F. Gillings of Wyoming. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents. She is a graduate of the Girls Collegiate School of this city, having been a member of the class of '09.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin Daly of Denver, both of whom have visited here where they have many friends, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Imogen Daly to Mr. William Sherman Fisher, the ceremony having taken place in Denver, Colo., Wednesday, June 15.

Weddings to Come

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Mary L. Butterworth for the wedding of her daughter, Miss May Butterworth, to Mr. Thomas W. Powell. The ceremony will be solemnized June 28 at the Orchard avenue Baptist church.

Date for the wedding of Miss Georgie Weldon and Mr. Carl Ralph Dwight of Jordan Valley, Ore., has been set for Friday, July 15. Miss Weldon is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weldon of South Olive street.

Miss Elizabeth Weber, whose engagement to Mr. Van P. Chase was announced recently, has chosen September 5 as the date for her wedding.

Prenuptial Entertainments

In honor of Miss Edith Furrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Furrey of 1103 Ingraham street, whose betrothal to Mr. Ward Van Dusen has been announced, Mrs. Joseph Kingman Ellison of 475 Gramercy place entertained recently with a matinee box party, followed by a tea at the Alexandria. Guests, besides Miss Furrey, were Mrs. Thomas J. Douglas, Miss Katherine Kemper, Miss Annette Gibson and Miss Elizabeth Gibson.

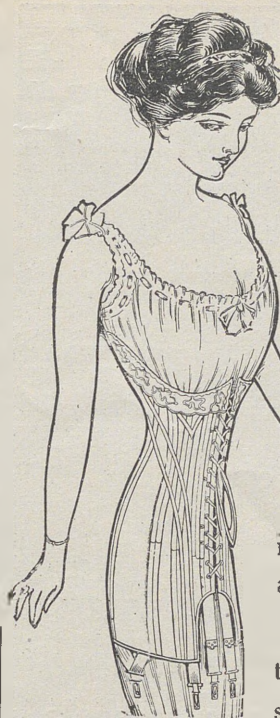
Miss Evangeline Burgess, whose marriage to Mr. Walter Ray Pinkney is planned for the early fall, was a guest of honor recently at a china shower given by Mrs. A. P. Jahnsen at her home in West Thirty-second place.

Complimentary to Miss Leta Crane, a charming bride-elect, Miss Irene Benson of 1814 Toberman street entertained Thursday with a box party at the Belasco, followed by a collation at a down-town cafe.

Betrothal Announcements

One of the original engagements of the season was that of Miss Georgia Sparkes of this city and Mr. Homer Wendell Snooks of Topeka, Kan. It was revealed last Saturday afternoon at a merry gathering of young women at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Behymer, 623 Carondelet street. The affair was in the nature of a miscellaneous shower, and the afternoon's entertainment were mock commencement exercises from a college of matrimony. Miss Enid Behymer was the principal of the college, and the teachers were Miss Estelle Summers and Miss Elsie Behymer, while Mrs. Glenarvon Behymer served as the dean of matrimony. Miss Sparkes, the young bride-elect, is the daughter of Mrs. George Sparkes and is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Behymer.

At a prettily appointed tea given last Saturday by Miss Minnie Brown of 1219 West Thirty-seventh street, announcement was made of the betrothal of Miss Lulu M. Scott to Mr. Louis Forsythe Moore. Miss Scott, who is the daughter of Mr. Thomas Scott, a retired lumberman of Washington, is a sister of Mrs. Harrison B. Alexander of 1037 South Olive street. Mr. Moore, who is a prominent young electrical



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engineer of San Francisco, is a brother of Mr. E. C. Moore, superintendent of the Los Angeles public schools.

At a banquet given recently at Hotel Mt. Washington by the Delta Delta Chapter of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Mauneene McMillan to Mr. John Thomas. Miss McMillan is the daughter of Mrs. C. B. McMillan of 3567 Hoover street. The wedding will probably be one of the early autumn events.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Bradford of South Pasadena formally announce the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Edna Bradford, to Mr. Howard Dunlap Phillips of Los Angeles. The wedding will take place in the earlier part of September.

At a pretty luncheon given recently at Hotel Mt. Washington announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Edith Foster, to Mr. Edward A. Henderson, a young business man of this city.

Society Events Ahead

In honor of Mrs. Frank B. Silverwood, who recently returned from an extended trip abroad, Mrs. J. V. Baldwin of 2107 Union avenue will entertain Wednesday with an informal afternoon affair. Mrs. John Newton Russell of 2263 Hobart boulevard will be her hostess Thursday afternoon, and Friday afternoon, July 1, Mrs. R. H. Holmes of 2219 West Twentieth street will entertain in her honor.

One of the most delightful features in conjunction with the seventh annual tennis tournament being held at present at the Venice Country Club courts, will be the tennis dance which will be given this evening at the clubhouse. The patronesses will be Mrs. Abbot Kinney, Mrs. C. A. Barker, Mrs. M. M. Merry, Mrs. W. L. Percy, Mrs. R. A. Phillips and Mrs. M. T. Whitaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen H. Churchill and their son, Mr. Owen Churchill, of 2201 South Figueroa street, plan to leave the second week in July for Mt. Shasta, where they will pass the summer. Mrs. Churchill will entertain this afternoon with a matinee party, followed by a

tea at the Alexandria, the special guest being Mrs. Charles Wolverton of Portland, Ore., a cousin of Mr. Churchill.

Among the most delightful affairs of next week will be the luncheon which Mrs. William Parish Jeffries of 976 Arapahoe street will give Wednesday at the California Club in compliment to Mrs. Harry Logan. Between fifty and seventy-five guests will be entertained during the afternoon.

Mrs. Louis A. Gould of 2367 Scarff street will be hostess Thursday afternoon, June 30, at a luncheon of twelve covers. The affair is planned in compliment to Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles and Mrs. Philip G. Hubert, two of the prominent club women of the city.

Miss Sally Bonner, niece of Mrs. J. Ross Clark, who is visiting here, will be the guest of honor next Wednesday at an informal luncheon which Mrs. Carrie Fay Law, daughter of Mrs. F. A. Wann of 920 West Twenty-eighth street will give.

Miss Wilhelmina Rector of 675 Westmoreland place has issued nearly four hundred invitations for a musical recital to be given June 30.

Past Entertainments

Wednesday evening, Mr. C. F. Skillington and a party of young men friends gave a dinner and dance at the Mt. Washington Hotel. The Japanese dining room was used for the dinner. Red sweet peas, tied with ribbon of the same color, massed around graceful silk Japanese lights, were the table decorations. Covers were laid for fifty-four. Those included in the party were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Neher, Mrs. Alfred B. Smith, Misses Dorothy Macleish, Rowena Newton, Marie Stockard, Alice Smith, Beatrice Cutter, Gertrude Gooding, Norah Dickinson, Helen Dickinson, Margaret Bartlett, Mary Currier, Henrietta Mossbacher, Lily Olshausen, Mabel Stuart, Helen Updegraff, Ethelyn Walker, Dorothy Fish, May Smith, Margaret Briggs, Yvonne Avery, Katherine Smith, Willie Kerns, Bertha Nelson, Grace Zerbe and E. Gilbert; Messrs. Robert L. Leonard, Chauncey F. Skillington, W. C. Betcheller, J. W. Rice, Harry Wyatt, Herbert

Ritz, Ray Rule, Robert Smith, A. C. Koyer, Percy Eisen, Prentiss Lebus, Kasson Avery, E. H. Skilling, Sam Parsons, A. W. Wood, Jesse Gemmill, Sidney Briggs, Harry Johnson, Nelson E. Crandal, Edward Sterling, B. S. Vinton, L. B. Jones, James T. Freeman, Harry Hurlburt, and Dr. W. N. Horton and Dr. John C. Colliver.

One of the daintiest of the recent affairs enjoyed by the younger set was the tea party given Wednesday afternoon by Miss Mildred Burnett, the attractive young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Burnett, and her cousin, Miss Katherine Barbour. Pink carnations and ferns were used in effecting an artistic decoration of the rooms. The hostesses were assisted during the afternoon by Misses Fannie Todd Carpenter, Elizabeth Wood, Florence Wood, Josephine Lacy, Winifred Maxson, Katherine Fanning, Virginia Walsh, Jane Rollins, Marjorie Utey, Virginia Nourse, Lillian Van Dyke, Marguerite Hughes, Edna Bennett, Naomi Little, Edith Bryant, Sally Bonner, Madeline King, Elizabeth Helm and Grace Burke. Following the tea the assisting young women were entertained at a buffet supper, to which a number of young men were invited. Dancing was enjoyed later in the evening.

Notable as one of the brilliant social functions of the season was the summer opening ball given at the Venice dancing pavilion, Tuesday evening, by Mrs. Abbot Kinney, Mrs. M. T. Whitaker, Mrs. M. M. Merry and Mrs. John B. Arthurs. Nine hundred invitations were issued for the event, including the prominent society folk of Los Angeles, Venice, Santa Monica, Pasadena and other nearby cities, and nearly that number of guests attended the resplendent ball. Preceding the dancing, the patronesses, Meses. Kinney, Whitaker, Merry and Arthurs, received the guests in a cozy corner of the hall. The ball room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with ferns and palms and pennants of purple and white. Nearly four hundred couples formed for the grand march, which was led through the pretty figures by Mrs. Abbot Kinney and her son, Mr. Sherwood Kinney.

Mrs. Harry Logan of Toronto, who with her husband has come to Los Angeles to make her permanent home, and who is a guest for the summer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Solano, is being delightfully feted by her many friends. Wednesday, Mrs. Logan was the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Titian J. Coffey at her home, 178 West Adams street. Shasta daisies and red roses were used in the decorations. Thursday, Miss Lucy Clark of 9 St. James Park gave an afternoon affair in compliment to Mrs. Logan, and also for Miss Sallie Bonner, niece of Mrs. J. Ross Clark.

One of the most delightful of the week's society affairs was the luncheon given Tuesday by Mrs. Alfred Solano of 2421 South Figueroa street. Mrs. W. H. Perry, who will leave soon for a trip abroad, was a special guest, sharing honors with Miss Conaty, who is visiting here with her brother, Bishop Thomas J. Conaty. Others present were Meses. J. Ross Clark, Godfrey T. Stamm, John F. Francis, Henry T. Lee, John Ellis, I. N. Van Nuys, Dan Murphy, Earl B. Millar, E. P. Clark, Charles Modini-Wood, Stephen C. Hubbell, Camern Erskine Thom and Miss Suzanne Lynch.

Daughters of the American Revolution from all over the state were guests yesterday afternoon at a large reception given for State Regent Mrs. W. W. Stilson and other state officers at the Ebelle Club. The hostesses were members of Mrs. Stilson's own chapter, the Eschscholtzia. Shasta daisies and blue larkspur, representing the organization colors, were used in decorating the club rooms and silken flags were prettily draped about. Prominent society and club women assisted in welcoming the guests.

Miss Mollie Adelia Brown entertained recently with a box party at the Orpheum, followed by a tea at the California Club. Covers were laid for twelve.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Allen of Orchard avenue entertained at dinner Thursday evening of last week for Mr. Richard Bennett, leading man last season for Maude Adams. Mr. Bennett will play a special engagement here

with the Burbank stock company. Mr. and Mrs. Allen's guests included Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Wilson of Pasadena, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jevne, Mrs. Murray of Salt Lake City, Mrs. Lesoir of New York and Mr. Harry Van Pelt.

Mrs. Clarence N. Clark of 1702 Oak street entertained recently with a dinner party. Alaskan daisies were used in the table decoration, and places were set for Mr. and Mrs. Albert McFarland Bonsall, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Rose, Miss Frances Burkhalter and Messrs. Roy Ward and George Carnes.

Mrs. Morris Albee was hostess Monday afternoon at a bridge luncheon given at her home on Juliet street. Pink sweet peas, Shasta daisies and ferns were used in the decoration of the table and rooms, and places were set for thirty-eight guests. Prizes were won by Mrs. H. F. Vollmer, Mrs. Arthur Kinney, Mrs. E. F. Bogardus and Mrs. R. L. Horton.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Peter McClelland entertained at Hotel Woodward with a large dancing party for their two daughters, Mrs. Francis Earl Brown and Miss Wilhelmina McClelland, whose birthday anniversaries the date celebrated, although the two sisters are not twins. Guests included a number of the younger set.

Mrs. A. J. Wallace of Harvard boulevard entertained Friday of last week with a pleasant affair in compliment to the members of the Entre Nous sorority of the University of Southern California. Mrs. George F. Bovard and Mrs. W. H. Armstrong assisted in receiving.

Mrs. Oliver P. Clark, president of the Friday Morning Club, was hostess Wednesday at a reception at her home on Menlo avenue for members of the board and also for Mrs. George Conant and Miss Abbie Morgan, head of the music and book committees.

Miss Margaret Goetz, who has moved into her new home at 308 South Reno street, gave an informal musical at her home Sunday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Sarah Felker and Mrs. E. W. Martindale.

Among other recent affairs was a five hundred party given by Mrs. Robert N. Pearson of 2123 Ellendale place. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Julia E. Frost.

Brief Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Brearley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Deubel, Dr. and Mrs. John Rieff and Mrs. Emmal C. Markel will leave Los Angeles, July 1, under the auspices of the steamship department of the German-American Savings Bank for an extended tour of the world. Their itinerary will include China, Korea, Manchuria, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Spain, etc. One of the largest parties to leave Los Angeles under these bookings included Mr. P. C. Gates, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. McDowell, Mrs. Katherine Kent Althouse, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. La Grange, Mr. Hugo R. Krohn, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McMorries, Mr. John Mailer, Mr. Barnes Moss, Mrs. C. W. Christian, Miss Nelye Dickson, Miss Louise Dickson, Miss Bertha E. Foster, Miss Velma G. Gates, Miss Cornelia Gates, Mrs. Mary G. Parsons, Miss Jessie Parsons, Miss Nellie Parsons, Miss Cornelia Parsons and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Rowley of Menlo avenue are planning to leave July 4 for a summer trip to Alaska. In their absence their home will be occupied by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Ridgway, whose marriage a few weeks ago was one of the brilliant affairs of the season. Recently, Mrs. Rowley was hostess at an informal bridge party given in honor of Mrs. Rodenberg, wife of Congressman William A. Rodenberg of St. Louis. About twenty-five guests enjoyed the afternoon. Mrs. Rodenberg is a sister of Mr. Ridgway.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Foote Marsh, with their son and daughter, LeRoy Marsh and Miss Marion Marsh, have gone to St. Louis, where they will visit with Mr. Marsh's parents. In compliment to Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. T. W. Bishop gave a farewell tea at the Alexandria, guests first being taken to the Ebelle Club to enjoy the program there.

Miss Mildred Martin left recently for Lexington, Ky., where she goes to attend the convention of the Chi Omega



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sorority to which she is a delegate from the University of Southern California. In her absence, Miss Martin will visit the principal cities of the east and will return home via the Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Gilbert S. Wright and children of 3077 Wilshire boulevard left the first of the week for the lake district of Ontario, Canada, where they will remain for several months. Mr. Wright, who is making his home at the California Club, will join his family later.

Mrs. A. de B. Mitchell of 951 Orange street is entertaining, as a house guest, her daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Byrne of New York. Mrs. Byrne plans to remain several months, and later will be joined by her husband and also by Miss Belle Battle of Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Enoch Pepper and Miss Elizabeth Pepper, who have been visiting in the east for the last year, together with Mrs. Lawrence C. Stieth of Cleveland, Ohio, are guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Hurtt of 203 West Third street, Glendale.

Miss Julia Tubbs gave a house party at her Pomona home recently in compliment to Miss Celeste Phelps, who will remain for a month at Bear Valley, as the guest of Miss Lois Oxnan, who, with her parents, is there for the summer.

Mrs. W. F. Brice of Coronado street has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McMorries of Terrill, Texas, who stopped here en route to the Philippines. Upon their return in the fall, they will be house guests again of Mrs. Brice.

Mrs. Katherine Thompson of Denver is visiting here with Mrs. Albert J. Watt of 1216 Orange street. Mrs. Thompson, who is a prominent club woman of Denver, is the mother of Mr. Harold Thompson of this city.

Mrs. Kenneth Preuss of Scarff street gave an informal tea at her home Saturday afternoon last in honor of her aunt, Mrs. G. Wiley Wells of Santa Monica, who has just returned from a year's absence abroad.

Miss Bertha Rush of the Entre Nous sorority left Tuesday for an extended tour of the east. She will enter Smith College at Northampton, Mass., in September, matriculating for a three-year course.

Mrs. David Keith and son, Master David Keith, Jr., of Salt Lake City, who passed several summers in Ocean Park and Los Angeles, have taken a cottage on Brooks avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney A. Butler have returned from an extended tour around the world. They visited Japan, China, Korea, Manchuria, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy and other parts of Europe.

Former Senator Robert N. Bulla, with his two daughters, the Meses Vivian and Loris, and their aunt, Mrs. Elmer Wellfare, motored up to Arrowhead for the last week-end.

Mr. Thomas Foulkes of 2374 West Washington street left recently for an extended visit to England. Upon his return trip he will be joined in New York by Mrs. Foulkes.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin S. Chapmen of Grand View avenue are entertaining

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Mrs. Frank J. Woodward and daughters, Meses Gwendolin and Phillis Chapman of Berkeley.

Mrs. J. E. Hunter, who was here through the winter with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Mayne of 1674 Roosevelt street, left the first of the week for her home in Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Charles Rivers Drake and her daughters, Meses Pinita and Margaret Drake, have returned from a year's trip abroad. They are at Hotel Virginia for the summer.

Mrs. M. C. Holmes of 2201 Ocean View avenue left recently for an extended eastern tour. Her plans include visits in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Colorado.

Miss M. E. Cate of London, England, is a house guest of Mrs. W. M. Holland of 751 Lake street. Miss Cate is a prominent clubwoman of the British metropolis.

Mrs. O. H. Churchill of South Figueroa street was hostess Tuesday afternoon at a small bridge luncheon. Covers were laid for twelve.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Johnson are occupying their new home at 2241 Ho-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Cheaters

It may be William Collier on the program, but it is the same old "Willie" Collier of pleasant memory who is the center of attraction at the Mason this week in "A Lucky Star," arranged for the stage from the novel "The Chaperone," by the Williamsons. Viewed as a dramatic production, "A Lucky Star" in a joke, equal to anything the star himself ever perpetrated. Its plot is of the flimsiest, climaxes there are none, and action in it is conspicuous by its absence. Briefly, Ronald Lester Star (Collier) rents a motor boat from the caretaker, only to find that his possession is disputed by two young women, half sisters, who have inherited the property from a deceased uncle. They invite him to accompany them on a cruise, since his "aunt" will be so disappointed to miss the trip. This compels him to produce his relative, whom he gains through an advertisement, which brings him several applicants, his choice falling on a smart and rather juvenile appearing "aunt," who is possessed of a pet dog which she stipulates must accompany her. Mild complications ensue which would be as tame as a caged canary bird, but for Mr. Collier's effervescent play of spirits. This entertaining comedian, with his subdued voice, his mobile features and timidly deprecating air, could infuse fun into a more hopeless vehicle than the present medium, hence the genuine comedy he exudes in "A Lucky Star," compensates for its faults of omission as well as of commission. Action, such as it is, takes place in Holland, which lends itself to decorative settings, of which every advantage has been taken. The final scene, showing the deck of the "Lorelei," as a stage picture could hardly be surpassed. Bright lines atone in part for the absence of dramatic values and when the "aunt" discards her wig and reveals her youthful self to the delighted eyes of the admiring Ronald, the curtain falls on happiness in which the audience shares, in spite of the tenuous plot. A capable company of which the personable women and presentable men vie with one another in point of attractiveness, aids in making a "go" of the piece. A feature of the deck scene is the excellent mandolin playing by Wallace Worsley, who, as Robert Van Buren, gives good account of himself in other directions. Paula Marr (in private life Mrs. Collier) is chic and arch as Nell Van Buren, and the chaperone is capably depicted by Ellen Mortimer. Other characters are adequately presented. S. T. C.

"Going Some" at the Belasco

"Going Some" would be worth while at the Belasco Theater if only to see Lewis S. Stone play Willie, the cowboy. The sight of the adored matinee idol in a secondary role, which he makes wildly ludicrous by a funereal manner, appeals to the risibles of the audience in no uncertain manner. It is not often that the leading man expends so much artistic effort on a part that does not hold the center of the stage. "Going Some" relates the adventures of Wallingford Speed, 'varsity yell leader, who pretends to be an intercollegiate foot-race champion, in order to win the affections of a girl "who just loves athletes." Upon visiting her at the Flying Heart ranch, he is called upon by the cowboys to run against a rival ranch—the Centipede—and thus redeem the honor and the phonograph of the Flying Heart boys, who had lost both to the Centipedes the year previous. Naturally, young Speed finds himself in a predicament, made doubly dangerous by the fact that the cowboys darkly threaten his life if he loses the race. The unexpected manner in which he wins all around affords many a laugh. A happier combination than cowboys, college boys and co-eds scarcely could be imagined. Rightly, Speed should be the central figure of the comedy, but at the Belasco James Corrigan, as "Larry" Glass reaps that honor. Corrigan gets the laughs of the evening, with his ludicrous portrayal of the fat valet-trainer. It would be difficult to imagine

a more ideal figure than Wayland Trask for the role of Berkeley Fresno, the California nightingale. Not only does young Trask's huge physique fit the role to perfection, but his life-like and convincing delineation gives one the impression that he has just stepped from the campus. By the time this is published Charles Ruggles will be giving an excellent portrayal of Wallingford Speed. His performance Monday night was ragged and uncertain, but in the intervals when he recovered himself he proved that he has a grasp on the part. Frank Camp as Carrarra gives a debonair performance which demonstrates his versatility, and George Field and Charles Giblyn do splendid work in their respective roles of Cloudy and Stover. Historically, Adele Farrington's conception of Marietta, the Mexican coquette, is a gem, but in the effort to acquire the graceful swing of the senorita, Miss Farrington has slightly overreached herself. It is good to see winsome Beth Taylor back again, and she makes a pretty girlish picture of Jeanne Chapin. Despite a most unbecoming way of arranging her hair, Florence Oakley makes Helen Blake sufficient cause for any man to risk his life and limb. Helene Sullivan is a sweet chaperone, although her work would be improved if she showed more readiness in picking up her cues. If the theatergoer desires to see good, clean comedy, briskly and funnily played, he should hie himself to the Belasco.

"Prisoner of Zenda" at the Majestic

In his offering of "The Prisoner of Zenda," at the Majestic Theater this week, James K. Hackett wins much deserved favor. Where, last week, his "Monsieur Beaucaire" reflected great credit upon the actor's art, his presentation this week of a contrasting role is scarcely a less praiseworthy effort. Fourteen years ago, Mr. Hackett appeared in Los Angeles in this same play, and in the interim the romantic drama has been staged so frequently by local stock companies that reference to the plot is unnecessary. In the dual role of Rudolph V., king of Ruritania, and Rudolph Rassendyll, a young Englishman, Mr. Hackett has scored a lasting triumph and despite his continual association with the characters, his interpretation is refreshingly enthusiastic. Arthur Hoops as Captain Hentzau, Harry Mestayer as Fritz von Tarlenheim, John W. Burton as Colonel Sapt and Frederick Gilbert as Michael, duke of Strelsau, lend adequate support to Mr. Hackett, while in the feminine roles Myrtle Vane as Antoinette de Mauban does splendid work and Beatrice Beckley plays opposite Mr. Hackett as Princess Flavia.

Good Fun at the Orpheum

James H. Cullen, with his frock coat, his sly smile, and his genial "Thank you," is back again at the Orpheum, to the intense delight of the patrons of that theater. Cullen has a good line of parodies and songs, many of which have been heard before, but his manner of delivering them imparts a flavor that has no smack of chestnut. Another newcomer is Lilly Lena, who seems to occupy as large a place in the vaudevillians' affections as does Cullen. Miss Lena cannot sing, her costumes appear to be the results of the mince-pie dreams of a weary modiste, and her story songs are inclined to be a bit coarse, yet she is fairly inundated with the waves of applause which sweep over the footlights. Perhaps it is the effect of her dazzling smile, and an accent that cannot be identified. Stolen bodily from the classic of Chinatown, "The First Born," is "Suey San," as presented by Mabel Barine and company. The salient features of the former playlet have been retained, with little effort at disguise. The best work of the little company is done by a "supe," who plays a Chinese rag picker and has not a line to speak. Miss Barine's picture of "Suey San" is staid to an irritating degree, and her voice and delivery rob the role of any appeal

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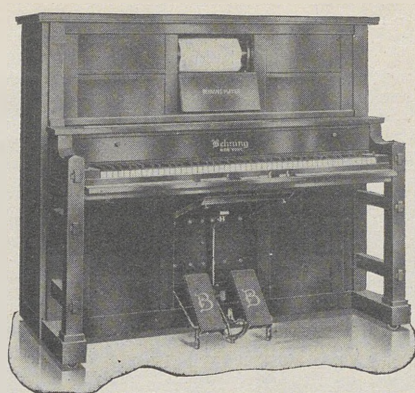
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which it might possess. George Gebhardt and William Morris do not distinguish themselves in their parts. Last among the new acts is the exhibition of the Herring-Curtiss aeroplane, during which the audience is regaled with an illustration of the mechanical contrivances which go to make this biplane one of the most successful of its kind. Morrissey Sisters and Brothers, Frank Fogarty, Ryan and Ritchfield, and Smith and Campbell are holdovers.

Offerings for Next Week

Mrs. Fiske, properly named by many "America's greatest actress," will be seen in "Becky Sharp" and in the lat-

Sheldon Lewis, Owen Meech, Gregory Kelly, Alice John, Florine Arnold, Merle Maddern, Veda McEvers, Helena Van Brugh and numerous others.

"Going Some" has succeeded to such an extent as a mirth-provoker that the Belasco management has decided to accede to the demand that this rollicking comedy be continued another week. The old, time-honored slogan with which press agents are wont to herald comedies—"a sure cure for the blues"—seems well fitted to the Belasco production of the Beach-Armstrong effort. Lewis Stone as Willie, the cowboy, is making a huge success in a new field, and Charles Ruggles and James Corrigan are simply gathering in laurels in their respective characterizations of J. Wallingford Speed and "Larry Glass," while the other members of the company are giving good account of themselves. Following "Going Some," Mr. Stone and the Belasco company will present Eugene Walter's strong play of the great northwest, "The Wolf," beginning with a special matinee Monday, July 4.

Richard Bennett, who will lead the Burbank company next week in a big production of "Pierre of the Plains," is one of the foremost of the younger stars of the American stage, and his successes have followed one after another. This will be the last time Los Angeles will have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Bennett in stock, as next season he is to be starred by Charles Frohman in a new play. His Los Angeles visit will be limited, as he has to go to New York to begin rehearsals. Pierre is one of Mr. Bennett's best character studies. The play was dramatized from Sir Gilbert Parker's story of the Canadian northwest, "Pierre and His People." Pierre is a French-Canadian, who lives by his wits, and is a lovable vagabond. Next week will also be the last week of Harry Mestayer, who has been with the Burbank company for half a dozen years, and who has made a permanent place for himself in the affections of Los Angeles playgoers.

James K. Hackett will offer the first production of "Samson" ever given in Los Angeles, for the last week of his engagement at the Majestic Theater. This great play is by Henri Bernstein, the author of "The Thief," "Israel" and other famous modern dramas. The principal character in the piece is a man of tremendous force, from whom the title is taken. He has fought his way up in the world, until, from a dock laborer, he has become a multi-millionaire who controls the Paris money market. Meanwhile, a man whom he has befriended and helped to make rich comes between "Samson" and his wife. To avenge himself, the colossus of finance ruins his enemy, throwing the stock market into a panic and losing his own fortune. The denouement is said to afford a startling surprise to audiences. Mr. Hackett will be seen as "Samson," a part in which Gillette starred for a year in New York, and in



MLLE. BEATRICE, LEVY'S CAFE

est addition to her Ibsen repertoire, "Pillars of Society," at the Mason Opera House the week of June 27, the former play being the medium throughout the week, with a Saturday matinee; while "Pillars of Society" will be presented at a Wednesday matinee. Many dramatists have tried their hands at making a play of the immortal "Vanity Fair," but it is said that none has succeeded so well as Langdon Mitchell, whose version Mrs. Fiske is using. The production of this play has called forth commendation for its atmospheric fidelity and historical accuracy, as well as the excellence of its presentation by Mrs. Fiske's famous Manhattan company. In "The Pillars of Society" this capable actress won one of the lasting triumphs of her career the past season, New York critics uniting in warm praise of her work. The Manhattan company, Mrs. Fiske's supporting organization, includes Holbrook Blinn, Henry Stephenson, Edward Mackay, Wilfrid Buckland, Harold Russell, Frank McCormack, Robert Ferguson,

which Mr. Hackett scored heavily in several astern cities. Following "Samson," the Majestic will be dark for a week. Then Virginia Harned will open a brief engagement with "Anna Karenina," a dramatization of Tolstoy's famous novel. Her leading man will be William Courteney, who made one of the big hits of last season in "Arsene Lupin."

George Broadhurst's sketch, "Self Defense," is headlined for the Orpheum bill for the week beginning Monday, June 27. The sketch was first presented at the Lambs Club in New York, where it made a sensation, not only on account of its dramatic value, but because of the interpretation of Edward Abeles, who plays the principal role. The story is that of a mute Ital-

sical talkalogue—her last week. The Strollers Quartet in college glee and ensemble numbers, Mlle. Beatrice in new dances, and the Kristoffy Trio remain over.

David Kessler's All Star Yiddish company, headed by Mr. Kessler himself, will occupy the stage at the Auditorium Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in the greatest success of the Yiddish stage, "The Jewish Heart," by Joseph Lateiner.

Friday afternoon, July 1, is the date set for the annual benefit performance of the Los Angeles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which will be held in the Belasco Theater. Manager Blackwood, before going east, granted the use of the Belasco for that afternoon, donating the services of the



MRS. FISKE, FOREMOST AMERICAN ACTRESS, AT THE MASON

ian boy, who, accused of murder, seems certain of conviction on circumstantial evidence. Finally, however, he tells his own story in pantomime, proving that he has acted in self defense. Another novelty on the incoming bill is "The Hunter's Game," given by Frank Stafford and company, the company consisting of a pretty girl and a big setter. La Toy Brothers, comedy acrobats, are said to combine genuine humor with their tumbling. Fiddler and Shelton are negro comedians, one a pianist and the other a mimic. Remaining another week are Lily Lena, with new frocks and songs, the Aeroplane, Mabel Bardine and company and James H. Cullen.

For the week of Monday, June 27, Levy's Cafe Chantant will offer a program which the press agent describes as "classy." Mlle. Renee Dyrus, the Parisian fashion plate grand opera singer, in grand opera numbers and French chansons, heads the list of entertainers. Albert Pench, Yiddish impersonator and character singer, in "dago" and Hebrew dialect songs; Mae Rerdelle, comedienne, in her jolly mu-

house force. There will be a brilliant program—Mrs. Fiske being one of the star features. The Belasco players have consented to do various "stunts" for the occasion, and applications have been received from numerous sources for literary and dramatic numbers.

Davenport Theater Dream Ended

Last week marked the passing of a dream. The Davenport Theater was sold under the hammer to the highest bidder. It is with sincere regret that I record the fact for the failure means more than the keen disappointment of Mr. Davenport and those whom he had associated with him in the venture. It means the blocking of one more effort to free the theater from the ordinary commercial enterprise of what seems to be a close corporation of established theatrical managers.

When Mr. Davenport first broached his project people shook their heads and said it was quite impossible—quite too good to be true, that it was nothing

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WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, JUNE 26,

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Return and Farewell Week of HARRY MESTAYER

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees Saturday and Sunday, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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Hamburger's Majestic Theater
NEXT WEEK, BEGINNING SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 26.

Farewell
Week of **James K. Hackett**

Presenting the Great **SAMSON** By Henri Bernstein,
Modern Drama, Author of "The Thief."

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 25c, 50c, 75c
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H. C. WYATT,
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Mason Opera House
WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 27

Every Evening, Sat'rday Matinee

Mrs. Fiske "Becky Sharp."
Wednesday Matinee Only,
"Pillars of Society."

Coming---MISS MARGARET ANGLIN.

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Matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Every Night at 8:15.
WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 27.

Belasco Theater

Lewis S. Stone And the Belasco Company offer the second big week of
the Rex Beach-Paul Armstrong comedy,

Going Some

To follow---The first stock production of Eugene Walter's great drama, "THE WOLF."

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Orpheum Theater--VAUDEVILLE
WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY MATINEE, JUNE 27.

Edward Abeles & Co., In "Self Defense"	Miss Lily Lena, Dainty Story Songs
Frank Stafford & Co., "A Hunter's Game"	The Aeroplane, Herring-Curtiss Model
La Toy Brothers, Comedy Acrobats	Mabel Bardine & Co., "Suey San"
Fiddler & Shelton, Colored Comedians	James H. Cullen, "The Man from the West"

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Saturday, June 25, 2:30, Chutes Park. Sunday a. m., 10:30, Vernon Park. Sunday p. m., 2:30 Chutes Park

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but a pipe dream which could never be realized. But the plan seemed so thoroughly worked out, and Mr. Davenport so thoroughly master of his resources that when the building began to rise the scoffers almost forgot to scoff in their admiration of his daring. Mr. Davenport is a young man with real estate interests and without theatrical experience, except for his keen brain and the use he has put it to in studying theatrical conditions in this country and abroad. For many years he has had it in his mind to have a theater of his own, and has spent many leisure moments in planning how he should develop this and that feature of it. A year or more ago the opportunity

seemed to present itself. The New Theater building was well under way on Central Park west, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, and just around the corner, on the Sixty-third street side, was an available site, which Mr. Davenport secured.

At first thought it seemed out of the way, but second thought showed it very much in the line of growth of theatrical activity. Broadway and the Colonial theaters were only a block away, Columbus Circle, with the Majestic and Circle theaters, only a few blocks south, and the Lincoln Square a few blocks north. Further, it was just

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

At the Local Theaters

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

far enough away from the Ethical Culture School to obtain the privilege of selling liquor on the premises, a privilege that the New Theater could only secure by placing the entrance to its cafe well down on the Sixty-second street side. Mr. Davenport acquired this site and almost immediately began to execute his plans. These were calculated to use the space to the very best advantage, both financially and artistically. On the right side of the lot was built a ten-story studio apartment house, with a restaurant on the ground floor and with connecting passage into the little theater on the left.

The latter was planned to hold about eight hundred, and because of its small size was especially adapted to the presentation of modern drama where often the effect depends upon the possibility of establishing intimate relations between actor and audience. The building progressed smoothly, and it seemed as if all would be ready for the opening set for November. The company was engaged and many of the plays decided upon. The idea was to give a new play every two weeks, changing from one to another in such a way that ample time would be allowed the members of the company to learn the new parts and rehearse sufficiently to play smoothly. Only the best modern plays were to be given, and after two weeks each was to revert to its author for any final disposition he might wish to make of it. But just as every detail of the scheme seemed to be working out perfectly, things began to happen. Twice, in an incredibly short space of time, the building laws were amended so as to interfere materially with the architect's plans and necessitate radical changes. Tempting offers from this source and that were made for the unfinished theater, all of which tended to divert it from its original purpose, and all of which were refused. A block of property across the street changed hands, and immediately the new owners objected to the apartment house restaurant, upon which the success of that feature of the enterprise and the consequent revenue depended. Then of a sudden work stopped on the theater. The papers noted the fact and made various surmises, but none of them knew what had really happened.

Mr. Davenport was not to be found. He had retired to his home in Stamford, Conn., and the reporters could not interview him. No one associated with him knew anything, or, if anyone knew, he would not tell. One of the most remarkable things about Mr. Davenport is his power to keep his own counsel and choose associates loyal enough to help him do it. The name over his real estate office was changed from Davenport & Laighton simply to Laighton. The finished apartments were offered for rent in the name of Laighton, and inquiries merely elicited the information that Mr. Davenport was no longer connected with the firm, and that the opening of the theater would take place as Mr. Davenport had announced. Several of the apartments were rented, but the restaurant window remained unwashed, and the gloom of the little, unfinished playhouse next door seemed to have settled down upon the place. No effort was made to rent the remaining apartments. Often people who called to look at them found no one who could even tell them the rental. And so matters remained all winter. It seemed as if work must be resumed each week.

Men do not, as a rule, keep expensive property in New York idle for a year unless they see something very definite ahead as a result. But month after month passed and nothing happened. At last came the announcement that the theater would be sold at auction. A representative of William Winter Jefferson, son of Joseph Jefferson, secured it for \$273,500, but for an unknown reason the required ten per cent of the purchase price was not paid, and the place was resold for \$250,000 to William F. Clare, who had brought the foreclosure proceedings. The members of the stock company were never all announced, but it was known that Mr. Walter Buckland was to have been stage manager and Miss Mary Shaw

leading woman. Among the other members were Madame Tavastjerna and Pilar Morin. These are only the outside facts. What the whole of the story is can only be conjectured. It would be extremely interesting to have inside information. ANNE PAGE.
New York, June 20, 1910.

Personal and Social

(Continued From Page Eleven)

bart boulevard, where Mrs. Johnson will be at home to her friends Wednesdays.

Mrs. Walter Moise of Kansas City have come to Los Angeles and plan to pass the summer visiting in the city and the surrounding places of interest.

Mrs. D. O. Mecklenberg, Mrs. J. D. Gries and Miss Katherine Wall are guests of their mother, Mrs. Nellie M. Wall of 712 West Washington street.

Mrs. J. H. Johnson and daughter, Miss Elsie Johnson of San Diego, have been guests for a week of Mrs. J. E. Ware of 1854 West Adams street.

Members of the S. M. Club will give a box party at the Burbank Theater, Saturday afternoon, July 2, followed by a tea at the Alexandria.

Mrs. J. M. Clute, Miss Mabel Clute and Mr. Walker Clute are at Lake Tahoe for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Griest of 114 South Figueroa street have returned from a six weeks' trip to the east.

At the Hotel Resorts

Miss Hortense Gearhart of Kansas City, who is passing the season with her sister, Mrs. E. R. Krieger of 2325 Romeo street, gave a luncheon Wednesday, followed by bridge at Hotel Mt. Washington, in honor of Mrs. James Nave of Kansas City. The glass dining room was used for the luncheon, and a large basket filled with pink sweet peas and white daisies, looped with pink gauze, formed the table decoration. Covers were laid for twelve. Bridge was played in the west room, which overlooks the entire valley. Handsome prizes were awarded, Mrs. Nave carrying off the first prize, Mrs. J. N. O. Reck the second, while Mrs. Willis Hutchason received the third prize.

Mrs. Francis M. Wright and her two lovely daughters, who are at Del Monte for the summer, have been having delightful times at Pebble Beach, going out often on horseback or in the machine for luncheon or dinner at the Lodge. Mrs. Wright is a beautiful woman, and she and her two attractive daughters are always exquisitely gowned. Mr. Wright is a regular visitor for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt V. Hutchins of Riverside have been passing their honeymoon at Del Monte. They had with them Miss E. B. Vermilye of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Mary Crinckshanks of Montana. Mrs. Hutchins is a daughter of Mr. Frank Miller, the proprietor of the Glenwood Mission Inn at Riverside.

One of the motor parties to Del Monte recently included Mr. and Mrs. John M. Brooks, Mrs. C. B. Haas of Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. A. J. Hammond of Hollywood. They were at Del Monte several days, enjoying the drives.

Among the many guests last Sunday at Pebble Beach Lodge at Del Monte were Maj. and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Maj. and Mrs. K. W. Wright, Presidio of Monterey, who drove out in their new Mitchell touring car for tea.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bittle Wells of Portland have been at Del Monte with their children for several weeks. Mrs. Wells is one of the Harriman representative and came down to attend the convention.

L. A. Polytechnic high school gave its annual banquet at the Mt. Washington Hotel Friday evening. Covers were laid for eighty-five, and dancing followed the banquet.

Mr. H. R. Johnson entertained a party of eight for dinner Wednesday evening at Mt. Washington.

Miss Harriett Bird and her sister of Boston have returned to the Mt. Wash-

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ington Hotel after a visit of several weeks elsewhere in Southern California.

Fire Losses Noted in May

Fire losses of the United States and Canada in May, according to the Journal of Commerce, show a total of \$18,823,200. The following table gives a comparison of the losses in May with those of the same month in 1908 and 1909, together with the losses since January 1, for those three years and the monthly losses for the remainder of 1908 and 1909:

January	\$20,582,000	\$22,735,000	\$15,175,400
February	18,489,700	16,131,000	15,489,350
March	16,723,300	13,795,400	18,465,550
April	26,009,000	19,845,300	18,091,800
May	15,181,150	17,360,400	18,823,200
Tot. 5 mo.	\$105,985,150	\$80,367,100	\$86,045,300
June	\$19,512,000	\$14,435,900	
July	15,323,750	15,830,900	
August	23,123,000	16,423,000	
September	21,431,400	15,043,000	
October	22,722,850	17,765,200	
November	15,834,350	14,808,550	
December	14,629,750	19,975,500	

Tot. year. \$238,562,250 \$203,649,150
In May there were 239 fires, each of sufficient destructiveness to cause a loss of \$10,000 or more. For comparisons the following tabulation is submitted:

\$10,000 to \$20,000	74	\$100,000 to 200,000	24
20,000 to 30,000	42	200,000 and upward	13
30,000 to 50,000	39		
50,000 to 75,000	32	Total	239
75,000 to 100,000	15		

Thirteen fires in May caused a loss of \$200,000 or more in each instance, and of these the most important ones were:

Ford City, Pa., plate glass works	\$1,500,000
Kansas City, Kan., soap factory and other	1,500,000
Shelter Island, N. Y., summer hotel	250,000
Cleveland, Ohio, furniture store	350,000
Oak Grove, Ala., lumber plant	300,000
Elkhart, Ind., band instrument factory	500,000
Bluff Point, N. Y., summer hotel	500,000
Minneapolis, Minn., implement warehouse and other	1,000,000

May, 1910, losses aggregated about \$1,500,000 more than the sum chargeable against the same month in 1909, and the losses of this year so far are now only about \$3,000,000 less than for the same period in 1909. The fire underwriters are discouraged at this, owing to the combination of a prospective commission war in the east and a fall in the price of security values.

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Stock and Bond Briefs

Ventura high school trustees have decided to erect a high school building to cost \$60,000, for which bonds will be voted in the near future. The structure will be erected on the ground just back of the present building.

No bids were offered for the Claremont municipal bonds recently voted in the sum of \$20,000. Effort will be made to dispose of the bonds in the near future.

Bonds in the sum of \$12,500 will be voted July 1 by the Ontario school district. They will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Newport Protection District has sold \$61,790 worth of its bonds, disposing of them at par. Each bond was for \$370.

School bonds in the sum of \$45,000 will be sold by the Los Angeles supervisors, July 5, the bonds having been voted by the Inglewood school district recently for the erection of a new high school.

Henry E. Huntington Discusses Light Rates

Henry E. Huntington has written an open letter, in which he outlines his views on the electric lighting rate controversy. It is as follows:

"To the Citizens of the City of Los Angeles:

"I fully expect that among those who do me the honor of reading this letter there will be a few who will give me credit for thinking only of my private gain in expressing my views publicly upon the question of the rates of public utility companies. However, I sincerely hope that most of you will feel that the question of the great good of the city of Los Angeles, and its general prosperity, is of far more importance to yourself and to me, both from a financial and a civic standpoint, than the very small comparative gain to be made by the proposed reduction of rates.

"I became very much interested in Los Angeles at the time of my first visit here many years ago, and I have never for a moment wavered from my opinion formed then that this particular part of California had a future beyond the wildest dreams of the most enthusiastic real estate man.

"I am proud of the part that I have taken in the upbuilding of the country, and believe I can say to you, without being accused of egotism, that the expenditures that have been made by myself, and many other men, in the development of public utilities, have been one of the great factors in our enormous growth and general prosperity.

"This growth of this city and surrounding territory has made it necessary to extend railway, light and power lines, gas pipes and telephone lines far beyond the expectation of the owners of these various properties when their original plants were installed, and the present ratio of increase in population and business leads us to believe that the growth has only just begun.

"To continue the necessary extension of these various properties and to care for the future growth makes it absolutely necessary that all these public utility corporations shall be able to market their securities in large amounts, and this market must, of necessity, to some extent, be found in the east, and even in foreign countries.

CHEAPER SERVICE IN EAST

"In eastern cities the territory covered is much more densely populated and the investment in any public utility company is much less, comparatively, by reason of the fact that where the houses are built close together and without lawns and grounds, a very much larger population is served with much less equipment than is the case in our city, where almost every man, whatever his walk may be in life, has his own home on a comfortable lot, with lawns, flowers, shrubbery, etc.

"To illustrate this point:

"Most of you are undoubtedly familiar with the city of San Francisco and will be surprised to know that the Los Angeles Railway has a great many more miles of track than the Market Street Railway in San Francisco; and that the Market

Street Railway earns on its much less trackage more than twice as much per annum as does the Los Angeles Railway.

"In short, all the public utility companies of the city of Los Angeles serve a very much larger territory than similar companies in San Francisco and other cities and in covering this territory reach a very much less number of patrons.

"Constant agitation for reduction of rates has created and will create an impression among investors here and in the east that our securities are unstable and uncertain, and I know of no single thing that will contribute more to a general depression of the prosperity of Southern California than to foster such an impression.

RATES COMPARE FAVORABLY

"I have never made a personal investigation of the rates of public utilities under discussion at this time, but I know, in a general way, that the rates for gas and electricity compare very favorably with rates of other cities and are fully as low as the average rate.

"From the same general observation and acquaintance with rates, I know that the telephone rates in this city are much lower than they are in any other city with which I am familiar.

"You and I are much interested in the permanent welfare and growth of Los Angeles and the surrounding country—very much more so than the eastern investor, to whom these various public utility corporations sell their securities. He is not interested so much in our continued growth as we who have our homes and properties here. His interest lies in having the proper returns for his capital, and if that is placed in jeopardy he will seek other fields.

"I am presuming thus to address you upon this subject, not because of my interest in any of the corporations under consideration, as I am interested in only one of them, and that indirectly, but because I believe that an unfair reduction of the rates of public utility corporations, and a constant threatening of their prosperity and welfare, is a distinct menace to the general prosperity and to the welfare of every property owner in it.

MAY JEOPARDIZE INTERESTS

"I hope that every citizen of the city will give this matter of rates careful investigation—so far as he is able to do—in order that he may determine whether or not in saving a few cents or dollars, as the case may be, on his lighting or telephone rate, he is not jeopardizing his general and personal interest in the prosperity of the country to a much greater extent than he will be benefited by the reduction of rates.

"This argument applies to the workingman, whose earnings depend upon the general prosperity of the country; to the merchant, whose business depends upon this factor, and to every man interested in any degree in the future of our city."

Stocks & Bonds

Investment conditions are not all that they should be, the reasons for which are not easily explained. While the prediction continues optimistic for a resumption of speculation with the close of the summer dullness, they whose opinions upon the subject are worthy of attention profess to be not altogether certain that the early fall will see a cessation of the present stagnation.

On the Los Angeles Stock Exchange this week the trading has been extremely limited in volume. Several of the good bonds known in this market show signs of recovery to former reliable levels, which is the only bright spot discernible.

In the oil list Associated is at a lower figure than the stock has reached in many weeks, with indications that the shares will register a still lower plane before the market conditions have righted themselves. Union and the other Stewart issues are weak, with Provident having recently secured inside support in order to prevent the stock from being altogether left in the rear of its more popular companion, in the pending Union financing. The latter, by the way, must be given attention by July 1, in order that rights may secure the benefit of Union and Union Provident at par.

All of the Doheny oils are wobbly, with sales recently in American Petroleum considerably below 70. Unless order is brought out of chaos in the oil business, not a few of the best-known petroleum securities are likely to strike much lower levels. In the event, however, that New York takes to oil stocks, as it formerly did to the mining share speculation, the fall and winter season is certain to witness a lively time in local securities, beside which the high prices of a few months ago will be a mere incident.

Bank stocks are still in the doldrums, with no sign of an immediate revival of trading in this class of securities. As to industrial stocks known in this market, the entire list is marking time at about the lowest prices known.

Mining share speculation continues dead, due to the fact that money is not easily obtainable. Borrowing rates show a tendency to harden materially.

Banks and Banking

There was an expansion in loans by the New York associated banks last week of \$2,968,900, according to the statement of averages, but the gain or \$7,091,000 in cash from the interior and through the subtreasury operations more than offset this and served to increase the surplus in excess of legal requirements \$2,985,075. The New York banks hold \$26,084,850 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent reserve rule. This is an increase of \$2,985,075 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with the week previous. The legal surplus is \$26,515,050. The actual statement of conditions last Saturday reflected a further expansion of loans, the increase for the week being \$3,603,300, but the gain in cash, amounting to \$6,760,000, offset this and resulted in an increase in the surplus in excess of legal requirements of \$4,098,725 and based on the 25 per cent rule of \$4,062,550. The increase in deposits was \$10,792,200.

Negotiations have been closed with three of the prominent bankers of San Diego, whereby the cotton growers of Imperial Valley will be advanced \$50,000 to carry them through the season of cultivating, picking and marketing the season's crop of cotton. Efforts in the east to obtain financial assistance for the new industry met with refusal. One of the San Diego banks has agreed to advance \$20,000, another \$10,000 and several others \$5,000 each. To secure these loans it has been guaranteed that a total of 18,000 acres would be planted

to cotton this year in the Imperial Valley and practically all of this has been done. The industry there has become more than an experiment, it being estimated that last year's proceeds were in excess of \$50,000.

It is estimated that Chicago banks will pay about \$1,750,000 in quarterly dividends on their stock July 1. This is a considerably larger amount than they ever paid before. The increase is due to the fact that several of the more prominent banks have enlarged their capital and others have raised their dividend rates. The savings banks will pay about \$2,400,000 in interest the same date to their savings depositors. Savings deposits have been gaining slowly in the Chicago banks for several months, notes the Record-Herald of that city.

Considerable decreases are shown in last week's totals of clearings and balances of the Chicago banks. The former item shows a decline for the corresponding week of last year of \$1,340,407; in balances the total for the week is \$5,813,674 under the corresponding week of 1909.

G. K. Barrare, teller of the Central National Bank, has returned from Chattanooga, Tenn., where he represented the Los Angeles chapter of the American Institute of Banking at an annual meeting of the latter organization.

Plans are being made by the Crown City National Bank and Savings Bank, Pasadena, for the enlargement of the banking rooms by the addition of an adjoining storeroom. The interior fixtures will be of tile and oak.

Col. A. K. Whitton, a prominent banker and real estate man of San Jose, died suddenly at the Union Square Hotel in San Francisco last Saturday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Stock and Bond Briefs

Last week's sale of \$25,000,000 Southern Pacific bonds to a syndicate of German bankers is reported to be a very different transaction from the recent sale of St. Paul and Big Four bonds to Paris. A French investor will not buy any bond until the issue has been investigated and approved first by private bankers and finally by the government and then listed. Only after the government is satisfied that a bond is safe can the issue be listed. In Berlin there is only semi-government supervision, and investors buy American bonds, whether or not they have been listed, merely on the recommendation of their bankers. Moreover, for years German investors have been familiar with American railway stocks, as well as bonds. In France American railroads have only just placed an entering wedge. Then, too, in France the government stamp tax amounts to three-eighths of 1 per cent every year during the life of the bonds. On a \$50,000,000 issue like that just placed by the St. Paul, it means \$120,000 a year for fifteen years. In Germany the stamp tax ends with the payment of 1 per cent. In all, Paris took between \$85,000,000 and \$100,000,000 of American railway bonds and notes.

Supervisors of El Centro have voted to rescind their former action favoring the construction of two main highways from Brawley to Calexico and from Holtville to Mountain Springs, which improvement it was estimated would approximate \$478,000. There is a sentiment in the valley that the water problems are paramount and that later a bond issue may be favored to purchase a canal system or for new canal construction.

Members of the city council Monday passed a resolution demanding that the

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NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA N. E. cor. Fourth and Spring	J. E. FISHBURN, President. H. S. MCKEE, Cashier. Capital, \$500,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$180,000.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN LOS ANGELES N. E. cor. Second and Main	F. M. DOUGLAS, President. H. J. STAVE, Cashier. Capital, \$300,000. Surplus, \$25,000.
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK S. E. cor. Main and Commercial	ISAIAH W. HELLMAN, President. F. W. SMITH, Cashier. Capital, \$200,000. Surplus and Profits, \$73,000.00.
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CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK S. E. Cor. Fourth and Broadway	S. F. ZOMBRO, President. JAMES B. GIST, Cashier. Capital, \$300,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$243,000.
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK S. W. cor. Third and Main	R. J. WATERS, President. W. M. WOODS, Cashier. Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, \$500,000.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK 401 South Spring, cor. Fourth	W. A. BONYNGE, President. NEWMAN ESSICK, Cashier. Capital, \$200,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$35,000.
FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK Corner Fourth and Main	I. W. HELLMAN, President. CHARLES SEYLER, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$1,800,000.

bond syndicate which holds option on the aqueduct bonds receive and pay for the bonds to the amount of \$816,000 July 13. The action was deemed necessary to preserve the legal status of the city and to comply with the provision in the bond contract with Kountze Bros. and A. B. Leach & Co., requiring forty days' notice.

Long Beach's city clerk will receive bids up to 7:30 p.m. July 29 to purchase the municipal pier repair and construction bonds, series 1, in the sum of \$75,000, and the municipal pier repair and construction bonds, series 2, in the amount of \$50,000. Both series will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Certified check must be for 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list \$35,591,480 of capital stock of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company and \$13,890,000 of California Gas and Electric Corporation unifying and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds due 1937.

Whittier has been notified that the high school bonds recently voted have been approved, and as soon as the money is turned into the treasury work on the manual training building will be begun. Later the science hall will be erected.

Members of the executive committee of Glendora, in charge of the projected mountain road, have decided to request the electors of the district to vote a direct tax of \$20,000, payable in a year, to cover the estimated cost of the proposed undertaking.

Santa Barbara's board of public works has recommended the calling of a bond election to provide funds for the improvement of several bridges in that vicinity and for a new barn and tool house at the city yards.

San Bernardino is considering the plans to erect a polytechnic high school and bonding for that purpose. As yet the project is uncertain.

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